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THE WAR.

Marshal Bazaine Reported to be Safe Out of Metz.

Trial of a Prussian Spy in Paris.

SENTENCE, "TO BE SHOT."

Official Declarations Regarding the Situation.

A More Favorable Aspect for France.

Possible Movement to Cut Prussian Communications.

Attitude of Neutral Powers on Intervention.

Proclamation of Neutrality by the President.

FRENCH PROSPECTS.

The Situation as Regarded in Paris—A New Line of Retreat for Bazaine—The Prussian Position Turned and a Junction with McMahon Still Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The pretended victory of the Prussians, at Rezonville, on the 18th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King WILLIAM, it is believed that all is going well with the French Army. I have from unquestionably good authority the following information:

The series of battles which concluded on Thursday, only resulted in giving the Prussians command of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at Gravelotte. The communication by the north with Thionville still remained open. On Friday afternoon, and early on Saturday morning, the main body of BAZAINE's command succeeded in effecting a withdrawal from Metz, by the gate of Thionville, between Fort St. Quentin and the Moselle de Metz. The highway follows the left bank of the Moselle, and runs due north till within five miles of Thionville, where it strikes off in a north-westerly direction, toward Longuyon and Montmédy, on the Belgian frontier. The great railroad following this line, and connecting Thionville with the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres, from which latter point it proceeds due south to Rheims, was still intact.

By the latest accounts BAZAINE was reported at Spincourt, near Montmédy, a town on the river Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz. It was presumed that his intention was to cross the Argonnes by Stenay to Vouziers, and thence strike down the Valley of the Aisne to St. Menehould, where, half way between Verdun and Chalons, a junction could readily be effected with McMAHON. St. Menehould is thirty miles north of Vitry-le-François, and twenty-five miles north-east of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex.

At St. Menehould a great battle will probably be fought, as it is thought that McMAHON is now on his way to join BAZAINE at this objective point. The French position covers all railroad lines, and secures the retreat to Paris in case of defeat. Important movements in another direction are in progress by the French troops, of which I am not at liberty to speak, but which are expected to alter very materially the aspect of affairs. I give you these facts as the grounds for the confidence which is still felt in well-informed circles here regarding the plans of the campaign. Events will shortly testify whether this confidence is well founded. R.

TRIAL OF A SPY.

Painful Scene in a French Military Prison—First Court-Martial of a Captured Spy—He is Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Shot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 22—9 P. M.—I have just returned from a most painful spectacle—the first trial by Court-martial here of the Prussian spy recently arrested. The trial was held in a building situated opposite the military prison, in the Rue Cherche Midi Faubourg St. Germain, and was conducted before the Second Council of War. M. SIMONNET, the Imperial Advocate, prosecuted.

At 12 o'clock the prisoner was escorted by *gendarmes* and soldiers and introduced before the Court, which was composed of seven officers belonging to different branches of the service. In reply to questions from the President, the prisoner stated that his name was KARL HEZDO, and that he was a native of Brandebourg, and a Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, forming a portion of the Third Prussian *corps d'armée*. The prisoner is a tall, handsome young man, small in frame, but of an intelligent appearance. He spoke French fluently, with a slight German accent. He is a man evidently belonging to the higher class of society, and justified the President's allusion to his distinguished manners. He preserved throughout the proceedings the self-possession which he has manifested since his arrest.

The prosecution produced no witnesses, the only evidence against the prisoner being the reports sent up by authorities at Gien, a small town on the banks of the Loire, where he was captured, in the act of taking notes and drawings. A revolver, a quantity of cartridges, a portfolio, a railway indicator, a carte de visite, and a porte-monnaie, were found upon the prisoner when he was arrested. The principal documents from the military authorities, report that the prisoner acknowledged to the Commissary of Police of Gien, who arrested him, that he had sent two letters to Berlin describing the state of public feeling in France, and giving data of the conformation of the Bank of the Loire, and the peculiarities of the road leading from Bourges to Paris. The Police Commissary reported the prisoner as possessing a minute knowledge of the country, and the relative strength of both armies. He had formed a calculation with regard to the strength of the French Army, fixing the number of men at 288,000, and boasted that the Prussian Army was nearly 900,000 strong. He also admitted that the French Army was literally infested with Prussian spies. On being subsequently interrogated by the Sub-Prefect of Gien, the prisoner almost acknowledged himself a spy. He came from London to Bordeaux, and from Bordeaux to Orleans, and so to Gien, where he confessed that he had no real business.

A letter from the Commandant of the *Gendarmerie* to his superior officer stated that the prisoner openly admitted that he was a spy sent by the Prussian Government, and that he had dispatched information by Switzerland and Belgium. He had also a correspondent in Paris. In the course of his examination by the President today, he denied all the above confessions, and declared that he was not engaged in any correspondence with the enemies of France, and that he only visited France on his way to establish himself in Switzerland. He further alleged that he had quitted the Prussian service four weeks before the declaration of war, and that all the letters he had written were familiar ones, addressed to his family—such as tourists ordinarily write. He explained his presence at Gien as arising from the fact that money was due to him there.

Upon hearing this statement, the Imperial Commissary called for a sentence of guilty from the Court, stating that it was time to rid France of spies by whom the enemy had been put into possession of facts highly important in the prosecution of the war. A young advocate defended the prisoner, affirming that he was simply a hot-brained enthusiast, who, in correspondence with his family, had given details regarding the route of the armies, and a description of the river, already well known to the Prussian authorities.

After ten minutes' deliberation the tribunal agreed unanimously on the prisoner's culpability, and adjudged him to be visited with the punishment of death. The trial was over in less than two hours, and the prisoner will probably be shot on Wednesday. R.

THE SITUATION.

Official Statements of Bazaine's Position—The "Saviors of France."

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the Senate, today, one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours, BAZAINE held all his positions. The Minister could not say more, but he would affirm that BAZAINE was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War. The *Moniteur* praises BAZAINE for his bravery and energy, and the Count DE PALIKAO for his able administration of affairs, and calls them the saviors of France. The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the Minister of the Interior has made public a note from the Minister of War, to the effect that the Government having received no dispatches from the Army of the Rhine for two days, on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, he thinks the plans of Marshal BAZAINE have not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers, permits us to hope for the success of other operations.

The Journal Officiel's View—Are the Prussians to be Cut Off?—Bazaine Receives Supplies.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says: "The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hold BAZAINE's army near Metz, he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz., the corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and Gen. STEINMETZ. What in the meanwhile will the corps of the Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris, or join the other two corps in an effort to crush the army of BAZAINE? The latter supposition is the more probable, but they must take into account an army reunited at Chalons, or some other point, under the orders of Marshal McMAHON, an army which may place the Prussians in the same situation they boast they have put the army of BAZAINE, that is to say, cut them off and block them up. Let us with confidence await events. In any case, supposing our armies are defeated at Metz or at Chalons, the Prussians may expect to encounter at Paris other and greater difficulties than any they have met with up to the present time. Paris, they may be sure, will defend herself to the last drop of blood, to the last cartridge. She will thus give entire France all the time it needs to come to her defense, and then there will be no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts—not one of them will return to his country."....*La Liberté* reports that BAZAINE succeeded in reaching the railway from Mézières to Montmédy, and procured all the provisions he needed. The trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of the Prussian scouts. Communication between BAZAINE and McMAHON is kept up by couriers.

McMahon at St. Dizier—The Prussian Pickets Appear—The Crown Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Marshal McMAHON's head-quarters are at St. Dizier. He is said to be carrying out strategical movements preliminary to an action which Marshal BAZAINE is prepared to support. BAZAINE has at last been supplied with food and ammunition. The belief is expressed, however, that he is surrounded. A Paris dispatch says the enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier. The French camp at Chalons has been broken up and the troops have been distributed along the line. The Crown Prince, with an army 150,000 strong, is apparently intending a march upon Paris by the valley of the Aube. A Prussian dispatch says the Prussians have occupied Mezieres. Another statement is that the Prussians are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French, notwithstanding their enormous losses in the recent week of battles, will continue the fight for weeks, and even months to come.

THE FIELD.

Battle of Gravelotte—Prussian Troops Engaged—Operations About Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Berlin states that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Prussian Army Corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth Corps, a few divisions of which, including the artillery, shared in the fight. The entire French Army, except Marshal McMAHON's corps and two divisions of Gen. FAILLY's were engaged, occupying intrenched positions, all of which at nightfall had been carried by storm. The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained. The contest lasted from noon till 9 o'clock in the evening.

BERLIN via LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Late advices have been received here from Erstein, a town near Strasbourg. The Prussian Army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Erstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water in that city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Erstein. The General in command of Strasbourg had driven out of the defenses all who consume army stores without affording aid.

Prussian Tactics—Losses in the Last Battles—Close of the Rezonville Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal BAZAINE and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him. A dispatch from Mézières, dated today, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium. A rumor, which came from Luxembourg, that the French had occupied Verdun, is contradicted.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to *Le Public*, from Brussels, says that the request of Prussia that her wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels and Luxembourg has been refused, on the ground that the purpose was to clear the way for reinforcements coming to the Prussian Army.

The Berlin journals print a letter from King WILLIAM to Queen AUGUSTA, dated Rezonville, Aug. 19, from which the following is an extract:

"About 8½ P. M. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Königgrätz. VON ROON saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here, but I find after some hours that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours."

INTERVENTION.

A Prussian Invitation to the Great Powers to Consider the Internal Condition of France—British and Italian Intervention.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is reported that the Minister of Prussia at Florence has communicated to the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the Great Powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France and what steps may be necessary to prevent anarchy. The Marquis DE LA VALETTE, the French Minister to England, has been instructed to make requests here similar to those of Prince NAPOLEON at Florence.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince NAPOLEON is here. His mission is to ask the mediation of Italy.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The letter of Queen VICTORIA to the Empress EUGENIE, dated Aug. 15, relating to mediation, is published here today. She regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

The Diplomatists in Paris Ready for Propositions of Peace—Attitude of the Great Powers.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Gaulois* says that the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily. The English Embassy in this city is anxiously awaiting the favorable moment to introduce proposals of peace. It is said that, let the turn of events be what it may, the interposition will certainly be made, and that before the end of this month. The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the Government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral Powers. It says Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the others. The proposal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into engagements with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known, and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter Power has taken. But, concludes the writer, all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time then to think of the neutral Powers.

An attaché of the Vienna Cabinet has arrived here. He is reported to be the bearer of dispatches of great moment to the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

PARIS.

Persigny in Despair—Flight of Ollivier Reiterated—The Returning Garde Mobile—Distribution of Arms.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It was rumored yesterday that PERSIGNY wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor, and that he endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. *La Liberté* pronounces the story false....*La Liberté* reiterates the report of the flight of the Ex-Premier OLLIVIER, and adds that he was seen yesterday at Culoz, Switzerland, and that he bitterly reproaches the majority in the Chambers for deserting him....A fine body of men, taken from the Customs service, have just marched through the streets on their way to the front. Paris continues to organize for defense.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Baron MALARTIE publishes a notice to the Hanoverians who proposed to form a corps of sharpshooters, that their services will not be accepted by the French Government.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms....The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister continues: "Arm, arm without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

American Ambulances—Activity in Equipping Troops—Priests Going to the Front—Returning Discomfited Soldiers.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements....The activity in equipping the artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front. One hundred priests going to the army as volunteer assistants in the hospitals, yesterday, marched through Paris, carrying their knapsacks on their backs. The crowd were deeply moved by the spectacle....The quarries of Jaumont, mentioned by Count PALIKAO, in his statement to the Corps Legislatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal on the 18th, have been in existence for over six centuries. They are very extensive, and have been worked to a great depth....The remnants of the regiments of cavalry, cuirassiers and lancers, so terribly cut up in the late battles, arrived here last night, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Preparations for Defense—Removal of the Bois de Boulogne Begun—A State of Siege Imminent—The National Loan.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched. Only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared, and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by draw-bridges. It is reported that in case of siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply the armies of both McMAHON and BAZAINE. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris. It is said that there are now nearly 400,000 good troops at and near Paris. It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians. The *Siècle* today says, "Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain we must accept a siege." EDMOND ABOUT writes to his journal, the *Soir*, praising the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defense.... Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris to the new national war loan of 1,000,000,000 francs. ....Minister WASHBURNE continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian Government at Paris....A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* today for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard.

Nothing further has been received from the front. Confidence in the ultimate success of the military movements now in progress is increasing here. Gold, which a few days ago, was selling at a premium of 10 centimes per cent., is now quoted at 1½ per cent.

The Bourse closed weak; rentes have fallen to 61fr. 70c. The press attributes this decline to heavy sales of rentes to enable parties to take up the national loan.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Empress' Effects—Whereabouts of Prince Napoleon—Movements of the Emperor.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The *Epoca* denies the reported arrival in this city of the Empress EUGENIE's personal property.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is said that Prince NAPOLEON, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince NAPOLEON has arrived in this city.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris. The *Moniteur* says: "Last week the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp at Courcelles, near Rheims, where they were escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry."

The Emperor left behind at Chalons his personal baggage and wagon train. It is repeated that he is determined to charge with McMAHON's troops in the next battle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alsace and Lorraine—Garibaldi—Bismarck's Sons Wounded—Ports Reopened—Explosive Balls.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items: England would, no doubt, prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace and Lothringen established into an independent and neutral State....H. D. ARMIN, the North-German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to GARIBALDI at Caprera, in consequence of the alliance between Italy and France. The two sons of Count VON BISMARCK, officers in the Prussian Army, have both been wounded in the recent battles. A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian front....The balls thrown by the *mitrailleuses* are found to be explosive.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Count VON BISMARCK's regiment, which has several times recently been reported "totally annihilated," has not yet been under fire.

The Hamburg-American Steamers—Capture of a Prussian Bark—Mme. Canrobert in London—The Italian War Loan.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Some of the Paris journals having asserted that the Hamburg-American Steam-ship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian Government as transports, the agents of that line in this city have published a statement denying the report.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 22.—A French side-wheel corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many spectators who were gathered on the beach, witnessed the operation.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked innocent persons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The Government will take measures immediately to prevent these outrages hereafter....Mme. CANROBERT and family arrived in London yesterday....The French Government has forbidden the exportation of food.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—The war appropriation of 48,000,000 lire has passed both Chambers.

German Rejoicings and Other Demonstrations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Germans had a grand picnic at Ogden's Grove, today, in honor of the success of the Prussians. Fully 15,000 persons were present.

Firing on a Prussian Flag of Truce—Dispatch to the Prussian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary of State VON THILE has sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union, at Washington, by the cable:

AUGUST 22.

"On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposts to deliver messages from French surgeons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired upon by all the French patrols he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations."

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS.

The New Area of Hostilities—Uncertainties of the Position—Progress of the Prussian Advance.

To understand the movements that may be expected during the week, it is very necessary to bear in mind that while the hostilities of the five days ending on the 18th did not extend much beyond a circuit of ten miles, dotted with villages and old farms, the extent of country over which the combinations of the next few days are to be formed may be roughly stated as eighty miles long from east to west, and twenty-five miles broad, and is intersected with rivers, mountains, highways and railroads. It is impossible to speculate with any degree of confidence upon the plans of either French or Prussians until one or two important preliminary facts are ascertained. The chief of these is whether BAZAINE is really shut up in Metz. The Prussian dispatches, received by way of London, positively assert that he is; the conviction among those in Paris likely to be well-informed is, as will be seen from the dispatch of our correspondent, and a statement quoted from the *Liberté*, that he is not. Should the statements which are there detailed with much clearness, and an appearance of circumstantial correctness turn out to be well-founded there can be no question that the Prussian plans will require to be substantially modified. As matters stand, it is obviously the intention of Prussian strategists to place the South German army between Paris and both sections of the French army which are at present in the field. Before engaging McMAHON, the attempt is evidently being made to cut off his retreat to the capital as completely as that of BAZAINE is already claimed to be. The reported presence of McMAHON at St. Dozier can only be explained on one of two suppositions. Either the Crown Prince is not at Vitry, situated twenty miles nearer Paris than St. Dozier, or McMAHON still holds communication with the forces under BAZAINE. Both of these may be true, but it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that McMAHON should have allowed his road to Paris to be cut as well as his line of communication with the Army of the Rhine.

It is almost equally absurd to suppose that the Crown Prince is advancing to Paris with only 150,000 men, leaving an army between him and his base of supplies, and challenging attack from at least double that number of fighting men at present behind the fortifications of the capital. The probable advance by the valley of the Aube is evidently a mere hap-hazard piece of guess work. This route is as probable as any other for the united and formidable army with which alone Paris will be threatened; but under the present distribution of forces, already too widely separated for perfect safety, it is far from likely that anything more than a mere strategical movement is involved in the latest advance of the Army of the South. For this purpose a descent into the valley of the Aube, twenty miles south of Vitry, would be highly inopportune, as it would remove the army still further from its supports, and would still leave the movements of MACMAHON perfectly free. If the Prussians have, as they report, captured Mezieres, a vital blow has been struck at Metz. The two places are fully eighty miles apart, but Mezieres commands the sole remaining line of railroad communication between Paris and the great fortress on the Moselle. Amid the general uncertainty, however, which hangs over every important position of the two armies, it is impossible to point out the precise bearing of such an event on the prospects of the campaign.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The President's Proclamation—Prohibitions by the Neutrality and International Laws—Prussian Prizes Brought to American Ports—Privileges and Penalties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following has just been issued:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side; and whereas, the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending Powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and whereas, great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties; and whereas, great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas, the laws of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, and of their citizens, and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents, by land or by sea, against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of a vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist, or enter himself, or hire, or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall be at peace with such belligerent.

Eighth—Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship-of-war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship-of-war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning, or setting on foot, or providing, or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America, on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the same parties and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges, or fees to officers of admiralty, of the Customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched, or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show."

And I do further declare and proclaim, that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington, that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of His Majesty, the King of Prussia, without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the Government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, at Washington, that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces, on land and on the seas, shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; that is to say:

First—That privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—That blockade, in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856, the vessels of His Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other. And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes, or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf, and I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf; and I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth. By the President.

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FRENCH COMMENTS.

The United States as a Mediator—Reply to the Suggestions of the Times—False Reports—No French Defeat Since the Battles of Haguenau and Forbach—Paris Will Never Surrender.

The *Messager Franco-Americain* quotes liberally from our editorial in the TIMES on the 21st inst., entitled, "Cannot the United States Act as Mediator Between France and Prussia?" and then comments upon the article as follows:

"The intention of the TIMES is excellent. We must, in the first place, feel grateful to that journal for the remembrance it addresses to many of its countrymen who permit themselves to be urged on by a sort of savage fanaticism to cursing the entire French nation. That prejudice must indeed be a savage one which leads Americans to detest our country without remembering what it has done for them, and forgetful of that bond of sympathy which the Revolution should have established between the United States and France. But we believe that the TIMES is deceived as to the effect which a letter from President GRANT would have on the King of Prussia. He would answer him as he did the Pope, even before he had entered on French territory, that he would make peace if the French Government should ask it, and would give guarantees for the future; in other words, if France would accept his conditions. But however mild these conditions might be, the TIMES may rest assured that France would not accept them, nor even listen to them. She will ask nothing, nor listen to any proposition until WILLIAM and his army have left French territory. If the President can bring about Prussia's immediate retreat, it might be well for him to write, or rather to send him a telegraphic dispatch. But if he cannot obtain that, we can assure him that he would waste both time and labor."

"VAIN ALARMS."

Under the above heading the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* refers to the contradictory nature of the dispatches from Europe, especially with reference to the battle of the 18th. It speaks of King WILLIAM's dispatch, announcing a victory, and of the official statement made by Count PALIKAO, in the Corps Legislatif, and asks its readers to choose between the two contradictory statements. The *Courrier* adds:

"And now can any impartial mind, admitting that a doubt is possible, after a hundred falsehoods have been detected, have any other feeling than that of indignation at this shameless tissue of malevolence and calumny which continually represents us as beaten and demoralized after every engagement, after every encounter from which, in the end, we are invariably proved to have come forth successfully. In fact, the truth is that since the battle of Haguenau and of Forbach, we have not received a single defeat, have not had an engagement where we did not inflict on the enemy heavier losses than we ourselves suffered. * * * The evil is that in the face of so much audacity, so much deceit and so much skill in spreading false reports, our countrymen are really seriously alarmed; if that is the case here, where it is a merely relative inconvenience, what must it be in France where these poisoned shafts are profusely scattered among a people heated to a white heat? They cannot fail to excite a genuine panic. That is the infamous Machiavellism of an enemy without conscience and without scruples."

Referring to a dispatch asserting that BAZAINE's forces were rendered useless and held in check while the Crown Prince continued his advance, the *Courrier* inquires:

"Is it BAZAINE who is rendered useless with his 150,000 men, or is it he who holds in check the 350,000 men with FREDERICK CHARLES, STEINMETZ and WILLIAM? Is it he who is mated, or has he checkmated the King? That is the question. Who can predict the fate reserved for the Crown Prince if he arrives alone with his force of 150,000 men in the heart of France at Chalons or before Paris, far from his reserves who are kept back in Lorraine, incapable even, in case of defeat, of assisting his retreat or to save the remnants of his army? * * * Hope then; hope still, hope ever; and above all give no concern to these alarms which malevolence and imposition are seeking to sow broadcast."

"NEVER."

We find the following in the *Messager Franco-Americain* of the 21st:

"When the Prussians summoned Strasbourg to surrender, the people of this heroic city answered: Never! Never! That is the word which should now resound throughout all France. Never! That is the glorious word which the Parisians should repeat if they have the hearts of their Alsatian brothers. No, Paris will not surrender; France will never capitulate; France will enter upon no negotiations so long as a Prussian soldier presses his foot on her soil. They may deliberate as much as they like at London, at Vienna, at St. Petersbourg; they may prepare their projects of peace. The diplomatists may there piece out our country as they choose, and assigning Alsace to King WILLIAM, make him promise to be magnanimous, and address to France counsels of prudence and of resignation. At this time France takes counsel from no one but herself; her prudence is her

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WAR LETTERS.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Froschweiler.

Terrific Fighting on Both Sides and Final French Defeat.

The Mitrailleuse Comparatively Useless—Movements in Paris—The City Considerably Changed—Preparations for its Defense—The Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia—Movements in Rhenish Bavaria.

THE BATTLE OF FROSCHWEILLER.

The Battlefield—The Attack—Underrated Numbers of the Prussian Forces—McMahon's Position—The Battle in Earnest—Terrible Fighting on Both Sides—The Mitrailleuse, Their Effect, &c.—Retreat of the French Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

I send you, compiled from the letters of our own correspondents in the field, and from official sources, a condensed, but at the same time, very full account of the battle of Froschweiler, (or, as the Prussians term it, the battle of Woerth,) in which, while the Prussians gained a substantial advantage, the French added to their military fame a fresh halo of imperishable glory. In the future annals of the actual conflict between France and Prussia, the battle fought on the 6th of August, with such fearful odds against the French side, will be recorded in France as the battle of Froschwiller, and in Germany as the battle of Woerth, from the names of the two villages which formed the principal points of attack and defense on the day that proved so disastrous, though not at all inglorious, to the French arms. Froschwiller is one of the finest strategical positions in this portion of the Vosges Mountains. It was here that HOCHE, one of the glorious illustrations of the First Empire, defeated the Prussian Army during the war of the Republic, and it was here, also, and at Woerth, that Marshal McMAHON had drawn up his *corps d'armée*, under the impression that reinforcements, if needed, might easily be forthcoming from Bitsche, Strasbourg and Colmar.

THE FRENCH POSITION.

According to information received on the previous day, it was not expected that the Prussians would attack before the 7th, but that supposition turned out to be incorrect, as well as the opinion as to the number of the enemy likely to be brought to bear upon the French forces present; this numerical superiority ultimately proved to be overwhelming, in spite of the heroic action of every French soldier engaged in the battle, which lasted from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

McMAHON's troops occupied a formidable position on the heights around Woerth; the Marshal's head-quarters were at the chateau of Turckheim; he had posted a considerable reserve of cavalry at Reichshoffen, to the left of which village, the infantry and cavalry of the division which had been engaged on the 4th were also posted. The Marshal's left, commanded by Gen. DUCROT, was at Froschweiler, and his centre, composed of the divisions commanded respectively by Gens. RAOULT and LARTIGUES, was in position at Elsenhausen and Morsbronner.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

At an early hour in the morning, an exchange of shots between outposts indicated the probability of a coming engagement, and similar alerts were repeated several times till 10 o'clock, when the battle of Froschweiler commenced in earnest, to terminate with such losses on both sides that the victory of the Prussians must have cost them dearer even than the defeat of McMAHON's *corps d'armée* cost the French. "Three such victories," writes an enthusiastic French journalist, who was dodging about all day in Woerth amid showers of shot and shells and cannon balls, "would certainly demoralize, if not ruin, the army of the King of Prussia." When the Prussian firing began seriously, it was thought to be only a fire of sharpshooters, for the French rather expected to be attacked from the side of Sarreguemines; but the Prussians issued in such dense masses from Sulzbach, both by the high-road to Forbach and along the pass behind the village of Anneval, that Marshal McMAHON at once perceived that matters were becoming very hot in that direction. The Tenth Foot Chasseurs at once opened out as tirailleurs in front of the Spikeren mamelon, while the Fortieth Regiment of the line occupied a wood. On the right the Prussians commenced a very vigorous and well-sustained fire; they were ambuscaded in ditches, from whence they fired upward on the French soldiers, who gradually reached the extremity of the plateau, while the Prussians attacked the wood on two sides.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

It was in and around this wood that the most terrible fighting took place. There was an incessant roll of shot firing, as the Prussians endeavored to climb a steep approach; entire lines were swept down by the French fire, but they were constantly replaced by fresh troops, and the attacking column kept continually advancing. As soon as it reached the summit the Prussians fell upon the woods, to assist those who had taken up a position on the other side. In the midst of the clumps of trees and behind the hedges, the Fortieth Regiment struggled heroically, while the chasseurs, on the outside, were battling with the Prussians on the left. Unfortunately, owing to the inevitable confusion arising from fighting in a wood, the chasseurs and the soldiers of the line did each other much mischief; but it is also certain that the Prussians suffered dreadfully, as the French Chassepots carry farther than the Prussian guns, although this superiority was not of much advantage, owing to the closeness of the principal part of the sanguinary conflict. While this horrible combat was proceeding, the Prussian and French artillery were actively engaged in other directions, and the heavy and noisy projectiles, as they fell or exploded, raised immense clouds of dust, and spread death and destruction on both sides. The Prussians were infinitely superior as to the number of their cannon, and literally fired down the comparatively few pieces that were opposed to them, although the French fired throughout the day with great calmness and regularity.

THE MITRAILLEUSES.

Much, and very justly, was expected from the *mitrailleuses*, and they would certainly have proved an effective assistance to make up for the numerical inferiority of the French troops. But, unfortunately, they could but rarely be made use of; first of all, because they require the enemy to be upon open ground, unprotected by obstacles, whereas here the trees completely neutralized their power of destruction. Then again, the French and the Prussian soldiers were so mixed together, although always at a certain distance, sometimes advancing, sometimes retiring, that it would have been difficult to strike the enemy only. By the bye, the *mitrailleuse* used by the Germans is the invention of an American gentleman, Dr. GATLING. You will remember that about two years and a half ago I wrote you a mass of particulars regarding this arm, and concerning the shameful way in which Dr. GATLING was treated by the French authorities. They made several trials with his gun at Vincennes, stole the principle of it, and let him go unrewarded. Of course he carried it over to the Prussian side, and it is now being used effectively against the French. There is, however, a fact connected with the

French *mitrailleuse* which gives it a certain advantage. By the removal of one small piece of its mechanism, which a gunner can easily effect by displacing it before it takes to flight, the gun is rendered perfectly useless.

TERROR OF THE BAYONET.

There are two things of which the Prussians appear to be particularly afraid—the *mitrailleuse* and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming into contact with either. In order to insure their comparative safety, they intrench themselves behind no matter what, and manifest a special dread of the *arme blanche*, as the French call their bayonets. In the battle of Wörth, three hundred men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (French line) becoming suddenly without ammunition while exposed to a heavy fire, marched straight up to the enemy with their bayonets, amid a shower of shot. When within fifty yards, the Prussians took to flight and broke their ranks, but the charging party was not in sufficient force to pursue its advantage.

A SECOND ATTACK—PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

About 12 o'clock the battle appeared to be won by the French on the side of Frœschwiller, and there was a short respite of about ten minutes' duration. Suddenly the Prussian artillery opened, and a massive entirely fresh attack upon Wœrth, and cannonaded at the same time the other points of the French position. This thunder, directed to the right and left, replied to by the sharp cracking of the *mitrailleuses*, lasted for upward of two hours, during which the entire arsenal of modern destruction was brought to bear upon the brave men of both armies. At this time (about 4 o'clock) all Marshal McMahon's dispositions broke down. Not taking thought into position, they amounted to about 40,000 men, and the German forces opposed to them exceeded 100,000, with a proportionate superiority as to artillery. Soon after, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief ordered the attack of the centre at Elsenhausen. Three times the assailants were repulsed, but the Germans had so many troops to spare, that each time fresh soldiers were led to the attack, while those who were beaten went to re-form under the protection of their artillery. After each repulse, five or six hundred Turcos and Zouaves pursued the enemy to the end of the village, where, on the third occasion, a considerable number of the heroes of the French bayonet were surrounded, and either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This achievement turned the tide of the battle completely in favor of the Prussians, who, on the fourth assault, dislodged the troops from the centre of the French position at Elsenhausen, while the hill in front of Frœschwiller was the scene of one of the most determined fights ever witnessed, ending in the defeat of the French, who were beaten by sheer numbers, in whose presence courage became useless because powerless.

THE FRENCH RETREAT.

At 2 o'clock Frœschwiller was on fire, and at 4 o'clock Elsenhausen was burning also. The French, although beaten, did not appear to be aware that they were almost surrounded by enemies, and that it was time to retreat. At 4 o'clock all the Prussian masses that had not yet been brought into requisition were ordered to advance, descended the hillsides of Gunstadt, Dattenbach and Goesdorf, and were let loose against those few of the French who were still capable of offering any resistance. The battle of Frœschwiller was lost and won.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Although I have given the above detailed account of the battle of Frœschwiller, I cannot refrain from adding the following admirably written and picturesque particulars, from the pen of M. AMEDEE ACHARD, of the *Moniteur*:

"On the morning of the day of the battle, Marshal McMahon, accompanied in person, with a column of his troops, a straight line before Reichshofen in front of the enemy. The remainder of his divisions were divided into two corps of equal strength; one on the left, occupying Wœrth, the other on the right, the village of Eberbach. The line of battle represented a triangle the apex of which was towards the front. About 10 o'clock, a Prussian corps *d'armée*, sixty thousand strong, appeared to threaten the position occupied by the Marshal, and to endeavor to pass between Reichshofen and Wœrth. It arrived by the road from Niederbronn. After the first engagement of the skirmishers, it was attacked by a fourth corps of the Marshal called up the corps placed at Eberbach and placed it in battle order in front of the enemy, whom he checked, and soon after obliged to execute a backward movement. Thereupon a fresh *corps d'armée*, also sixty thousand strong, detached from the forces of Wœrth, which had concluded its march, and thrown its dense columns upon the regiments placed in front of the village of Wœrth. Twenty-three thousand men thus found themselves in the presence of one hundred and twenty thousand, provided with an immense amount of artillery. The battle had already lasted several hours without the position occupied by the Marshal having been forced, when the Prince Royal of Prussia, at the head of a third *corps d'armée*, this time seventy-four thousand strong, arrived, and passing behind Eberbach, which had been abandoned, sought to envelop the Marshal's decimated divisions and to cut off the line of retreat upon Hagenau and Saverne. The First French Corps which had been thrown back upon the Sauerbach, was forced to give up the battle-field, covered with dead, where numbers had triumphed; but, in order to be able to bring together the remains of his divisions, which were in part, now, not more numerous than brigades, he threw a regiment of cuirassiers against the enemy's *avant garde*. This regiment, which had not yet been defeated, is death. It was the first time that they had ever fought. Men of their branch of the army had never been seen on a field of battle since Waterloo, but they recollected what their fathers had done, and from the first blow they received the legendary charge of the hollow road of Hougoumont. A mile of ground, in spite of the *mitrailleuses*, notwithstanding the losses occasioned by the men and horses falling around them, the cuirassiers reached the front of the Prussian regiments, broke them, crushed them, charged on and on, till the *avant garde*, shaken through its entire thickness, went backward. But rather than give ground, more numerous battalions brought up the assistance of their weight to the Prussians who could no longer advance, and what remained of our cuirassiers disappeared in a whirlwind of enemies. The First Corps had had its route opened during an hour; another hour was necessary to accomplish its retreat. The Marshal had at hand a regiment of cuirassiers of an army not engaged at Wœrth; he made a sign; the regiment started off, and the prodigies of valor achieved by the cuirassiers were renewed by the chasseurs. In their turn they made a frightful onslaught, and the French Army, thus enabled to rejoin the bulk of the forces, was saved. The chasseurs were all killed. One terrible detail: in the enthusiasm of the battle the Marshal sent a dispatch to Gen. DE FAILLY, ordering him to send two divisions to *Lembach* to attack the Prussian Army on the rear. The telegraph wrote *Reichshofen*, which is in an opposite direction, and Gen. DE FAILLY's divisions, full of ardor, of course found no one on arriving at the latter place.

M'MAHON'S REPORT.

The following is the official report of Marshal McMahon respecting the battle of Frœschwiller, addressed to the Emperor:

SAVERNE, Aug. 7, 1870.

SIRE: I have the honor to report to your Majesty that on the 6th inst., after having been ordered to evacuate the town of Wissembourg, the First Corps, with the view of covering the railway from Strasbourg to Bitsche and the principal roads communicating between the eastern and western portions of the Vosges Mountains, occupied the following positions:

The (First Division was thus posted: The right wing in advance of Frœschwiller, and the left in the direction of Gelmestadten, leaning on a wood which covers this village. It detached two companies to Neunwiller and one to Jagerthal.

The Third Division occupied with its First Brigade a counter-position which springs from Frœschwiller and which is in front of Morsbronn; the Second Brigade formed its left at Frœschwiller and its right on the village of Elsenhausen.

The Fourth Division formed a broken line with its right of the Third division and its First Brigade facing Gunstadt, and its Second being opposite the village of Nordbronn, which it had not been able to occupy for want of sufficient forces. The Division of Dumont, of the Seventh Corps, which had rallied my scouts in the morning, was placed behind the Fourth Division.

The Second Division placed behind the Second Brigade of the Third Division and First Brigade of the Fourth Division, was held in reserve. Finally, further back, was the brigade of light cavalry, under the orders of Gen. DE SEPTEUIL and his division of the Cuirassiers of Gen. BONNEMAINS; the brigade of Michel's cavalry, under the orders of Gen. DUPREUIL, was stationed in the rear of the right wing of the Fourth Division.

At 6 o'clock the enemy showed himself beyond the heights of Guesselotz, and commenced the action by a cannonade, soon followed by a sharp discharge of musketry, against the First and Third Divisions. This attack was made with sufficient forces to compel the First Division to make a change in the front, so as to cover its right wing, and to prevent the enemy from turning the general position. A little later the enemy greatly increased the number of his batteries, and opened fire upon the centre of the divisions which we held on the right bank of the Sauerbach. Although much more serious and more determined than the first, which, moreover, was still going on, this second demonstration was only a false attack, and was repulsed with great spirit.

Toward noon, the enemy commenced an attack near our right. Clouds of sharp-shooters, supported by large masses of infantry, and covered by more than sixty pieces of cannon, placed on the heights of Gunstedt, rushed upon the Fourth Division and upon the second Brigade which occupied the village of Elsenhausen.

In spite of the vigorous counter-attacks, several times repeated, in spite of the well-directed fire of our artillery, and the admirable conduct of the Cuirassiers, our right was outflanked after many hours of the most determined and obstinate resistance. I then ordered a retreat to be made. It was covered by the First and Third Divisions, which showed a bold front, and thus permitted the other troops to retire without being much harrassed. The retreat was made upon Saverne by the way of Niederbronn, where the Division of GUYOT DE LAGRANGE, of the Fifth Corps, which had just arrived there, took up a position and did not retire till night closed in.

I feel proud to receive, first, the homage of the profound respect of your very devoted and very faithful subject, the Commander-in-Chief of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps,

MARSHAL MCMAHON.

IN PARIS AND VICINITY.

Effect of the Prussian Victories on the Military—Prussian and Bavarian Sympathizers in Switzerland—The Approaches of the City Fortifications—Mobilizing Newly Affloated—Work on the Fortifications of the City—Conditions of the Republic.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

The popular effervescence in Paris, which had almost arrived at a state of general stupification, has been greatly checked down by the military attitude assumed by the Emperor in an immediate change of Ministry as soon as the Chambers were convoked. Powerless to parry the force of the blow to the national pride in the late disastrous defeats, the head of the State has taken immediate steps to provide against like fatal errors in the future. The new Ministry, although composed of members of the reaction, is believed to be in favor of immediate reforms in the military administration and of the most energetic pursuit of the war. The people are thus reassured and tranquillized, and give willingly their aid in carrying out the proposed measures of defense.

RECRUITING.

They find their order a little damped, however, by the thousand petty annoyances of French administrative organization. The entire minute search into the birth, parentage and character of each recruit is maintained as in the ordinary drawings of the yearly Conscription. "Certificates of birth" and "certificates of morality" duly legalized, are demanded with all the solemnity which belongs to the higher functions of State, by the clerks of the Mayors authorized to inscribe the names of candidates for enlistment. At one of the *mairories* which I had occasion to pass I was told that it had just taken at least half an hour for the registry of a single name, so many preliminary questions having been necessary. The young man was fortunate, for I have heard of several who only succeeded in being accepted after four or five days passed in legal formalities. There is a general outcry against this state of things, and this morning papers state that the above-mentioned certificates without the legalization in Paris will hereafter be accepted. The Legislative Body having noted their bill for arming all citizens for public defense, qualifying it distinctly as a measure of urgency, their plan adopted in 1792 would seem to be pointed out as the very best. On every public place a temporary barrack was erected in which a municipal officer was stationed, who took down the names of all who presented themselves.

NO ENLISTMENT OF FOREIGNERS.

Very strict measures are enforced to prevent the enlistment of foreigners in active service. The young Prince PIERRE KARAGEORGEVITCH, son of the ex-reigning Prince of Servia, although a graduate of the Imperial Military School of St. Cyr, with all the influence he could bring, could not obtain the privilege of even enlisting in the ranks of the Army of the Rhine. He was informed that he might enlist, would indeed receive a commission if he liked in the foreign legion to go into Algeria, from whence the French troops were recalled. The same answer was given to the Polish, Wallachian, and other foreign students who offered themselves to the French Minister of War.

FEEBLE TRIALS OF PARISIANS.

The Omnibus Company of Paris finds itself in embarrassing circumstances. A large number of its best horses have been taken for artillery uses, and now the new enlistment set takes away the great majority of its conductors and controllers. Out of 60 conductors, 40 are of the age (between twenty and thirty-five) to fall under the requirements of the law; and 110 out of the 200 controllers are in the same category. The drivers are of more mature years, so that only 190 out of the 700 in the service of this Company are called away. The corps of Sergents, the military firemen of Paris, has been ordered to the frontier. Several of the theatres were obliged to close their doors last evening, owing to the absence of these valiant watchmen, without whom no public representation is completed in France. A temporary service may be organized to replace them, but what are we to do without actors? COLIN, the favorite tenor of the Grand Opera; CAPOUL, the almost illustrious CAPOUL; GALLIARD, WALCOMPEDER, and other lesser but still shining lights in the artistic firmament, are only awaiting the sound of the trumpet which shall call them away from mimic war to stern realities.

A few ingloriously inclined persons have proposed that the theatres and other places of public amusement shall be closed, and no more cakes and ale until the invaders shall be driven from the soil; but as cakes and ale in many forms gladden even the weary, saddened soldiers, it is not likely that this motion would be carried if put to the popular vote.

THE OUTRAGEOUS BANKERS.

The banking-house of LEON & DEMEUR is reopened this morning under a new name, and with the title of "Money-changers to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia." All traces of the tray of last Friday are removed. The interior and the exterior of the building have been entirely renovated. Whether the bankers who were detruded by the people were or were not engaged in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, the fact has gone forth, and they will not dare to appear in Paris until peace shall have obliterated all recollection of their supposed treachery. The fact that large sums have been transferred to the other side of the Rhine is patent, and a great irritation exists against the Prussian residents in Paris.

RAID ON PRUSSIAN RESIDENTS.

Several Prussian spies have been arrested and the whole colony is looked upon with distrust. Yesterday morning an officer belonging to the Prussian Staff was taken by the *gendarmerie* in the plain near Versailles. The gentleman was recognised as having for some months resided at Amieres, (ten minutes by rail from Paris,) with his wife, where both were remarked for their elegance and distinction. In the afternoon, at the St. Lazare Railroad station, for reasons best known to the Police, suspicion fell upon a priest, who turned out to be a Prussian, as was distinctly proven by papers found upon his person.

Three other persons were arrested last evening, accused of attempting to spike the cannon just placed on the fortifications near Neuilly. At Ivry, a suburb of Paris, the population rose en masse and drove out M. BARREX, a rich brewer of their locality, a Prussian by birth, who is accused not only of sending money to his Government, but of having a large quantity of powder concealed in his vaults, which form a part of an old stone quarry. His brewery is in the immediate vicinity of one of the principal forts of Paris, and his vaults extend within a few feet of the cellars of the fort. M. BARREX exasperated a company of young Gardes Mobile by refusing to allow them to visit his premises; they returned later and found the brewery defended by the workmen armed with pitchforks. The crowd retreated but returned with reinforcements, and entered the vault, when their explorations were checked by two iron-bound doors, which resisted their assault. The same evening M. BARREX left for Belgium, but his brewery is still in operation with a Prussian foreman and five hundred Prussian workmen. The engineers of the fort at Ivry are about to examine the vaults and the surrounding stone quarries, (an extension of those forming the catacombs.) Difficulties between Germans and French employed in connection with this occurred in Lyons.

ALL PRUSSIANS TO BE DRIVEN OUT OF FRANCE.

The latest and double authenticate that a decree is under consideration for the expulsion of all the Prussian subjects from France. This measure would not only fall very heavily upon a large class of wealthy Germans who have long looked upon the French capital as their permanent residence, but would seriously affect Parisian commercial affairs. The number of Prussians of all classes is estimated at forty thousand; it is likely, therefore, that the authorities will take a little time to deliberate before promulgating so sweeping a decree. The Baroness ROTHSCHILD, to say nothing of a legion of less potent monied men, would come under its provisions; the house of ROTHSCHILD is a State of itself, and must be dealt with diplomatically.

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

The works on the fortifications of Paris are pushed with the utmost vigor. Guns of large calibre have been mounted on the Neuilly, Avenue and Bois ramparts. All the outposts and cordons of troops in the military zone have been notified that they must remove in order to make way for the defenses. The Commemorative Chapel of the Duke D'ORLEANS is to be razed, and at the first notification of the enemy's approach the Bois de Boulogne and Bois de Vincennes are to be cutdown. Steps are being driven in the faces of the Port Maillot to dam up the water necessary for flooding the ditches of the fortifications. These military preparations have the most diverse effects on timid minds. While some fly from the capital to escape its supposed coming perils, others flock to it as a city of refuge. Ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain has taken flight to the Norman coast, with the intention of migrating to England at the first warning of the enemy's approach. The Faubourg St. Germain is full of its aristocratic residents, who prefer to be in a central point to hear from their friends who have gone at the wars.

THE ORLEANISTS.

The D'ORLEANS are winning laurels without going to battle, by the noble stand they take in this momentous crisis. The *Soulet* publishes a private letter from the Prince de JOINVILLE, full of devoted patriotism. I give it in full:

BRUXELLES, Aug. 10, 1870.

I devour the journals, my dear Monsieur Bonnefoy, but I see nothing new. Both sides are evidently preparing for a decisive conflict. We have still great resources; for, after all, the Corps MaMahon is the only one disabled. FROSSARD's has suffered but little, and the others are intact. Over and above these forces, there is the rage of facing the enemy on our territory. Then, we must be commanded. Will we be?

The troubles in Paris makes me shudder with horror. I cannot understand the Chamber. I cannot understand that a word should be spoken, an act accomplished, that has any other aim but that of coming to the assistance of our armies, the only hope of France at this hour. We are overwhelmed. Will we be? Yes, while the chance of resistance is left us, it is better than a provisionary one, from the single fact that it is organized. And, if the resistance cannot be prolonged, it is the present Government only which should be forced to yield to the law of the conqueror. But anything rather than this alternative.

I have received no reply to my demand to go over and serve in the army under the Emperor. I wait with an anxiety which you must understand. I have just read that the citizens of Wissembourg died on the enemy during the combat. The brave fellows! If every one would do the like, we might yet save France. I do not consider that I live. I pity you sincerely, for to our intense anxieties are added those of the father.

Yours, &c., FRANCOIS D'ORLEANS.

The letters taking up the service in the army of the France and of the Dukes, his brothers and nephews, were communicated to the Chambers yesterday. The friend and faithful adherent of the exiled family, Gen. THOUNIT, has been called by Marshal BAZAINE's instigation into active service; but it is hardly probable that the Emperor will accept the proffer of the swords so generously offered.

REPORTS OF MILITARY MUSIC.

The ambulance organized under the direction of the French Press left Paris yesterday for the army. It was escorted to the Eastern Railway Station by an immense crowd. Orphéonists and other musical associations offered to accompany the cortège, but it was judged inopportune to make any noisy demonstration under the present circumstances of deposition. M. OSCAR COMETTANT has been making some researches into the effects of military music. He quotes high authority in its favor. He relates the magic effects of "La Marseillaise" on the wars of the Consulate and the First Empire. It had just been taken up as the great war song of liberty when a General wrote to the Directory: "I have just gained the battle. 'La Marseillaise' commanded with me." Another General asked for a reinforcement of a thousand men or a new edition of "La Marseillaise." NAPOLEON I. was no advocate for the suppression of music even in moments of adversity. He fully appreciated its value in restoring fallen courage. After the defeat of Leipsic he wrote to Maverce to the Minister of War. "I have just reviewed several regiments in which there was no music, and it was intolerable. Send me a band at once."

A FORMER CORPS.

Just as I was about to close my letter, I received the visit of Prince PIERRE KARAGEORGEVITCH, whom I had not seen since he came to inform me of his unsuccessful efforts to obtain admittance to the Army, even as a common soldier. He came today to say adieu, having finally attained the object of his ambition. The calamitous commencement of the campaign has induced the Ministry of War to relax its rigorous resolve of accepting none but citizens of France to defend their invaded country. A foreign corps has been formed, and the Prince, and a young nephew, NICOLAS NICOLAIEVITCH, (eighteen years of age and six feet four inches in height,) have enlisted in the ranks. The corps is sent to Tours for its equipment, as none of its members can be relied upon in case of trouble in Paris. The Prince is first to say, "I enlist to fight against the Prussians, and will disobey any order to turn against the people of France."

ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

From Mayence to Germersheim—Our Correspondent's Journey and his Companions—Sights and Perils on the Way—The Position of the Southern Army—Reception of the Crown Prince.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, SPEYER, Rhenish Bavaria, Aug. 2, 1870.

I was obliged to close a letter abruptly today in order to send it off in time for the Ludwigshafen steamer. I had described the situation from the German side as it now stands, and commenced a narrative of my travels from Frankfort back to Mayence, (where Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was) to Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Speyer, Landau, the French frontier and Germersheim. The incidents of this tour will be better appreciated if I introduce to the reader my travelling companions—for I had companions a large part of this tour, and such as might well play a part in a better story. My friend Gnomon is a Massachusetts Yankee, and though still at the tender age of twenty-two, has seen much of the world, and is full of spirit, progressive ideas and ambition. He is a successful young writer, quick to perceive and apt in expression. He is a trifle enthusiastic, and his confidence, which was exceedingly pure, has received some severe wounds in the course of our campaign. He knows exactly what he wants to see this "cruel war" for, and persists in his determination to see a great deal of it, in spite of the obstinate inability of the Germans to understand how a good-looking young man, apparently not at all tired of life, can deliberately travel in the direction of battles. The conscription or a contract are the only causes which they can conceive of for a man's going to the *Krieg schau plats*. The fact is, GNOMON means to write a book. Not a history of the war, nor a military book at all, but something better. He believes that a general disarmament will follow this war, and next will come a great European Republic, and then capital punishment will be done away with, the penal code be made exceedingly short and perfect; and I believe Gnomon has faith in the near advent of the millennium. However, he is a very good fellow, very generous and appreciative, with an excellent humor pervading the fresh, boyish, naively suggestive conversation, and thereby, contrary to a positive benediction from one who read my letters, GNOMON was already engaged to go to the Southern Army with me, and it was he who at Mayence, enlisted Sir ——— and his charming sister. The name of the English Baronet is well known in America. He is a military man of experience, having served in nearly all the British Colonies. We had sat once at him down for an Englishman, and when, after dinner, I saw my young friend talking with him and parrying questions, I was not surprised to learn that he had introduced himself as John Bull, and helped to mesmerize a regiment, the Eighty-fourth of the line, which was marching past just then, and one poor fellow, sun-struck, fell heavily forward upon the pavement. Quick as thought "John Bull" sprang into the knot of bewildered assistants, who failed around their fallen comrade, and, lifting him up, took off his accoutrements, and had his coat unbuttoned in a minute. "You thundering duffers would let the man die," cried he. "Bring me some water; water, water, I say. Where's the doctor." The man was brought into the carriage way of the hotel (Rheinischer Hof) and properly cared for. His ... revealed her brother's exertions by bringing a vial of brandy, cologne-water, &c. "Don't you see," said J. B. to the, "the stupid fellows didn't know what to do. If it hadn't been for you and I the man would have been dead in ten minutes. I was sun-struck myself in India; I know what it is." I believe, indeed, the soldier owes his life to his prompt action of the Englishman. We got better acquainted at once. Our attentions to the sick man were hardly approached by the slow surgeon, who came up at last, but we had a good opinion of our conduct ourselves.

AFTER THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

We arranged to take convoyance together to Heidelberg, with a view of getting to the Southern Army. The Colonel, as I will call the Baronet—since by this time he had unbuttoned his coat, and not only given his name, but shown himself a capital fellow—the Colonel, I say, agreed with me that interesting events were quite as imminent on the left front, toward Wissembourg and Lauterburg, as in the centre, toward Saargemund. As I had already seen the centre, and written you of movements at and west of Coblentz and Mayence, I was anxious to get up river at once. No trains but the military trains were running anywhere, that we wanted to go, and it is with great difficulty that any civilian can go on one of them. We managed to get to Darmstadt by one of these irregular scrapes, and there betook ourselves to private conveyance. Darmstadt was quiet and respectable. As every where else where the railways centre, the accumulation of rolling stock and the incoming and outgoing of immense trains filled with soldiers, horses, cattle, batteries, wagons and stores, fills the station and vicinity with crowds and confusion. There seems to be much unnecessary delay of these transports. I think an American a box of provisions would be put into each car at the proper point and the train allowed to go on; but here, hours are wasted in furnishing food and beer for the men. As at Mayence, so at Darmstadt, a committee of gentlemen and ladies are always at the station, to serve victuals, and drink, and cigars, and tobacco to the soldiers. The small statistics do the same. I observe that beer is more plenty than meat, and the whole system is not well managed. The five days' rations with which the men are provided at the outset, is not touched on the way when they move by railway.

A SHREWD OLD PEASANT.

The Colonel and his sister, Miss G., had some baggage—about a dozen pieces, I believe, altogether, but not larger, by average, than a bandbox. It was after sunset when we got away from the Hessian capital, and rattled away over the Bergstrasse up to Heppenheim, a village half way to Heidelberg, where we stopped to feed. Our *cocker* knew the way, and we got on splendidly. Here under the dark shadow of the mountains, the little dorf seemed to sleep. The geese, which are inevitable by day, had retired to their downy beds, and only one dog appeared, and it was a peculiar dog that did not bark. The queer old inn, with its large and solemn chambers and mysterious echoes, made me think of "Fra Diavolo," and I could almost hear "O, Virgin Sancta," and wondered if I could see *Zerlina* yet. But the Colonel took the romance out of me by screaming up the stairs, "That duffer has taken out the horses, and left the carriage standing in that villainous yard. There's nothing to hinder some rascally Hessian taking off any of our traps, don't ye see." Moreover, when he finally came up to wash the dust off his own hands, he awakened such substantial echoes that I thought no more of mystery or bandits. After all, we had a very good supper in this old tavern.

MAKING LIST.

They were making list there, too, just as I saw them done last night at Oberstiersbach. The manner of making list is peculiar. Instead of scraping old stuff, they cut small, square pieces, and then ravel out the threads. Miss G. helped the old ladies a little about it, and gratified them immensely. As Miss G. was educated in Germany, and speaks the language admirably, she is a great assistance as well as ornament to our party. Moreover, she is courageous and spirited. The Colonel declares he is educating her for a spy in the next war between England and the United States. But I insure she wont serve. At any rate she declares that such a war can never be, while GNOMON helps me to prove to the Colonel that we should beat them utterly, and leave nothing of Great Britain but the little island of England, Scotland and Wales.

ON THE ROAD AGAIN.

We got away from Heppenheim at 10 o'clock. It was so dark that the old Starkenburg Castle looked only like a black cloud. The Colonel related how it was held, during the Seven Years' War, and had resisted two sieges of TURENNE; Miss G. remembered that GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS had once taken it. All these old German dorfs look alike. Some are more pleasantly situated than others, but whether they have one straight street or half a dozen crooked ones, the houses are old-fashioned; mortar walls, with broad sloping roofs. Small windows, high up from the floors, and a single door in front, matched by a similar one in the rear. Geese are the principal industry, apparently. The contrast with our American country, which strikes the traveler at once, is the absence of anything new or beautiful in the way of human habitations or farm buildings throughout the country. The cities have a monopoly of modern architecture, while the hills and valleys seem content with their ruins and old-fashioned dwellings. The Colonel slept, the driver lost and found his way in the most stupid and remarkable manner, GNOMON and Miss G. discussed theology, which was horrible; for Miss G. is possessed of a pure and excellent piety, while GNOMON, though a Christian, is painfully logical. I could not sleep, and I would not play with logic. So I mused over "Childe Harold," and all the stories of the Rhineland. We were approaching the valley of the Neckar.

AT HEIDELBERG.

It is a queer place to drive around in the night, that narrow roadway between the Neckar and the cliffs, as we arrive at Heidelberg. It was midnight. I climbed up to give the benefit of my eyes to the very uncertain driver, and managed to waken the Colonel by some dexterous stumbling. "I say, you, do you want to kill a fellow? We can't be at Heidelberg this two hours, you know! I believe the confounded Dutchman has taken us to Worms." However, we were actually feeling our way, a moment later, over the stone bridge, and through some streets which seemed as dead as the catacombs, we reached the Prince Karl Hotel. The door opened after five minutes' whip-cracking, operated by our now delighted cocker, and the "traps" were rapidly following Miss G. into the house, when the Colonel started for a dark object standing in the middle of the square. It looked like a monument, and I thought it probably had some inscription which the Colonel would be sure to read by a lighted match. But suddenly I heard echoes awakened from the walls of the Heidelberg Castle, telling in a wonderful manner some sharp shouts of "Kansas City," "Army Corps," "France," "America," "Missouri River." Sure enough, it was the universal Yankee, and a specimen large enough for two. I'm about the only student left here. They all run off. They thought about MELAC, I guess; hah, hah! Yes, I'm an American; guess I am from about the middle of it. I'm from Kansas City, I am. No, there aint any troops here, now; that is not which, but they are shoving 'em through at the rate of seven a day." I think the Colonel had more respect for our American citizenship after this young Kansas hived him. The rest of the night we slept well at the Prince Karl. The sun rose clear and beautiful the next morning. It was Sunday. I went into church—Catholic and Protestant under the same roof. The building is divided in the middle; each has its organ, and in each the whole congregation sing.

THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

After church, GEORGE and I went to the eminence of the Konigsthul, by way of the Weiss Glen, to get the most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar country and where attainable. From the tower on this mountain, can be seen Manheim, Speyer, Worms, and even the Strasbourg Cathedral. Looking toward and beyond the Rhine, the eye embraces a beautiful plain of forty miles' breadth. The Rhine and the Neckar, and a dozen little streams, make crooked silver lines cutting the checkered fields. On the right stretches away a range of hills nearly every peak of which is crowned by the ruins of some strong castle. At the left we see the black forest, and on the Rhinish, twenty miles toward the Rhine, are marked the outlines of the Hardt Mountains and the Vosges. It is Baden on our left and Rhine-Darmstadt on the right; with, in front, a corner of France and the Pfalz (Rhenish Bavaria) in the distance. All this is the territory occupied by the Army of Southern Germany, commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia, and called the *Erste Armee*, (First Army,) properly the left wing of the German forces. What we cannot see from the Konigsthul is the more southern part of Baden, toward Switzerland, where three divisions are required to guard the three passes by which a French Army might march toward Stuttgart. But this is all, and it is not true, as many English and Belgian papers have had it, that the bulk of the Crown Prince's Army is concentrated in Baden. I knew this when we were on the mountain; but I have learned much more since, as my letter sent from here this morning related. However, the reader has not lost time in ascending this height with me, and perhaps it would even be agreeable to visit the magnificent ruin of the Heidelberg Castle, the most remarkable in Germany. The German Alhambra it is called. It is in the cellars of the castle that the celebrated tun of Heidelberg lies. It is a wine-cask holding eight hundred hogsheads.

APPROACHING THE ARMY.

But we must leave off, for here the present is forgotten in the past. TURENNE and the brutal MELAC must not be thought of while armies ten times greater than they ever saw are drawing nearer and nearer to conflict on the other side the Rhine. With a fresh team we started that afternoon for Speyer. We saw as usual the long heavy trains moving west every hour, and the forage wagons going toward Speyer. Have I spoken of the system of employing the farmers' wagons for military transportation? The country people are called upon to furnish so many wagons, and loaded with hay, straw or grain, or even foot-sore soldiers. These teams go on in trains, making a stage of about eighteen miles, when they are relieved by the inhabitants of the next district, and return to their homes. They are plain affairs, these farm wagons, and the harnesses are half made of rope. Indeed, all the agricultural implements here are unaccountably old and uncouth. We discovered a new railroad running north and south, near the east bank of the Rhine, from Carlsruhe to Mannheim, doubtless. It must be nearly, if not quite, ready for use. A handsome little station building at Schwetzingen is finished.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

At Altlussheim, nearly opposite Speyer, we saw extensive camps, and there was evidently something going on there. Roll after roll of hearty regimental cheers reached our ears. We learned the cause directly after, when, just as we were getting off the bridge, a carriage came dashing across after us, and we turned just in time to recognize and salute His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Frederick William. The Colonel thought he looked a little anxious, but he wore to me a countenance full of confidence—more serious, indeed, than when I saw him last Winter in the opera at Berlin. No wonder if he did look anxious; for, as the Colonel added, "it is the man in all Germany most interested in the events of the next twenty days." Speyer Stadt looked as if dressed for a gala day. The Bavarian blue and white hung from a hundred fronts on the main street, and floated proudly over the watch-tower and the Cathedral—the "tomb of the Emperors." Hastily making the best toilet we could arrange, and stumbling over the Colonel's "traps" the while, went at once to pay our respects to the Royal Commander. The Colonel was in gorgeous array, and Miss G., American citizen GEORGE, and myself had prepared ourselves to make an impression. But alas for human expectations, His Highness was at supper with a large party, including the Bavarian high dignitaries and ladies, and rather than wait just then, we contented ourselves with polite excuses and the commentaries of an Adjutant. Our cards were duly acknowledged next morning. How my application for special favors as a servant of the American public was received, I will inform you by attaching a copy of the reply:

SPEYER, Aug. 2, 1870.

SIR: Today the Government sent His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia an order, saying that no newspaper's correspondents shall be allowed to follow the field army. I am desired by His Royal Highness to state this to you, in answer to your letter, and express Your Royal Highness's great regret that he is not able to give you the desired permission after that. The Prince is the more sorry for this, as orders for the examination of your credentials, and for giving you such security and assistance as might be wanted, were already given.

I am, respectfully yours, Baron SCHLEWITZ,

Captain Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Such is the reply, and with it I have no excuse for finding fault. But I hasten to inform you that unlooked-for success has attended my efforts in another quarter, and that I am quite sure to be on the best possible footing before the great battle. Meantime I will continue my explorations as well as may be.

PREPARATIONS FOR ACTION.

There is a "devouring activity," if I may safely quote a French Ministerial phrase, here, and beyond here. This army has to do with Marshal McMAHON's command, unless matters have been rearranged on the French side lately. Whether the first fighting will be here or on the Saar is doubtful. What if I could only stand on a peak of the Hardt Mountains, and looking both ways with a glass of powerful range—say sixty miles—could see the opposing armies both in the Wissembourg and the Saarbrücken districts! But I must be content to see little at a time, and move by post-road. I expect to start for the central front to-morrow. It is a long day's drive. I visited Landau, the Wissembourg road, and Germersheim yesterday afternoon and last night. I have already partially described these places, and will not go into further details unless the French advance this way. The road between Landau and Germersheim is a fine macadamized chaussée, like all the post-roads here. All the little villages on the way are filled with soldiers billeted upon the inhabitants, and thousands are bivouacked in the fields and gardens. It was a romantic ride, for 10 o'clock had struck by the little spire in Bellheim when we passed it, and we had that straight five-mile avenue, between stately poplars, to traverse by starlight.

ABOUT GERMERSHEIM.

I assure you modestly that according to my information no other correspondent has been as near Germersheim, even on the other side of it, and there is a great and watchful army all about here. It seemed to me, and my companions, that approaching the fortress toward midnight, and from the French side, might not be altogether without danger. However, we persuaded the *cocker* that we were privileged characters, and bravely approached the grim and forbidding stronghold. The road takes two or three turns before the fortifications, and passes the great gate between the walls and the old Rhine bed. We were challenged sharply enough, and a parley followed, in some outrageous dialect, which, however, our *cocker* was educated in. As benighted *Eulenspiegel* who had lost their way to Speyer, we were told that we could not enter the town, which was shut and barred, but might go on in peace. "Who wants to enter your blasted dirty, miserable place?" cried the "Colonel" and the Deutsch Soldiers took up the refrain. A volley of blasts, we wandered about half an hour in a labyrinth of roads east of the fortifications, and were finally piloted to the right way for Speyer by some soldiers from a bivouac, after we had taken of much of the time we were necessary for comfort. Our good-natured guides shook hands with us at parting, and we left them looking by light of matches for some pieces of cloth which had dropped in the road.

THE BAVARIAN SOLDIERS.

I must cut my story for more important matters. The long roll has just sounded in town, and the troops are all turning out. They look a little fagged, and the Colonel doubts if whether these Bavarians will fight. They are fine looking fellows. I think they will do well. What a strange sight to see them marching with the Prussians now, when only three years ago they were killing each other. The uniforms of the different States are distinctive. The Bavarians have black plumed helmets instead of the spiked casque. What is this alarm for? The French cannot have marched up to the Quich? If their force be were none too soon away from there. Why last evening I was writing you a little letter twenty miles beyond the Quich and Landau.... We have been up in the watch tower. The troops do not go far. It is perhaps to be ready for some more early duty to-morrow. We shall see. NICHWAKEN.

LAKE SUPERIOR ROAD.

Opening Excursion—Philadelphia to the Upper Lakes—Notes by the Way.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

The narrative of a Summer tour through one of the most picturesque routes in the Continent can never, under almost any circumstances, be uninteresting; but when we find that excursion organized for such a purpose as the triumphant celebration of the successful consummation of a great undertaking, such as the opening up of an uninterrupted line of communication between two districts whose importance is second to none, it acquires double interest. Thus, it is, then, that having accepted the kind invitation from the directors of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to assist at the formal celebration of the opening of their line from St. Paul's to Duluth, Minn., I find myself in the responsible position of historiographer of the expedition from the point of departure through all the vast region traversed, back to our original starting point. The advantages of this newly-constructed road between St. Paul on the Mississippi, to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior, have been merely thus once pointed out in your own and other journals, so that, until we arrive at our ultimate destination, and proceed to carry out the proposed programme of ceremonies, I do not intend to enter into minute details as to the circumstances under which the road was conceived, promoted and finally constructed. Suffice it to say that its object was a noble one, its conception a master-thought, and its construction a triumph of engineering skill.

THE EXCURSION TRAIN—THE START.

Our rendezvous was Philadelphia, and the time of our start fixed for Friday, Aug. 12; agreeably to which arrangement our party,

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Great Excitement Over a Small Matter—The Truth About the Reported Defalcation in the Custom-House—Affairs About the Seizure Fund, and the Recent Damage to the Building.

The attaches of the Custom-house, or at least those of them who had any interest, many of them through the Seizure Department, were greatly excited all day yesterday over a report which appeared in one of the Democratic journals in this City, to the effect that there had been a defalcation in the Auditor's office, and that a good part of the funds which Inspectors and informers had been waiting for during a long time had gone "where the woodbine twineth," and would be seen "never no more." This was a bad outlook for men who had worked so faithfully as Custom-house officials usually do for the perquisites of their office, and as so many faithful officers were in circulation, a thorough investigation was made by the reporter of the TIMES, with a very satisfactory result.

STARTLING RUMORS.

To commence with, the outside rumors were startling in their character. Everybody about the Custom-house—except those immediately interested—knew as little as it was possible for men to know and live—under the protection of the flag which floats from the top of the granite building—but what little they did know was fully told, with such additions as would naturally be given to the story.

The tale, as related to our reporter, was that Mr. FREDERICK C. OGDEN, an assistant in the Auditor's office, had left his post of duty, and had taken with him untold sums, the amount no one pretended to state, belonging to Inspectors and informers arising from seizures. The usual statements about fast life and all that sort of thing were made, and it appeared at this point of the investigation as if a first-class story was in store for the readers of the TIMES.

A LITTLE CENT PER CENT.

The next circumstantial statement was that Mr. OGDEN had been in the practice for some years of cashing pay-rolls, assisting in that interesting process by referring parties who were in impecunious circumstances to certain brokers in the street who, upon Mr. OGDEN's assurance that the employes of the Government were safe in their positions at the end of the month, would discount the claims for the modest sum of ten per cent. per month. Also, that Mr. OGDEN was in the practice of pursuing a similar course with officers of the Customs who had claims arising out of seizures—the liquidation of which usually occupied from two to six months. The claimants, anxious to finger the cash without awaiting the slow process of the departments, would, it was alleged, procure Mr. OGDEN's certificate and then go to the brokers on the "street," and get the money less from fifteen to twenty per cent. discount. It was alleged that Mr. OGDEN had kept back some of those amounts and thus forced the claimants to resort to the brokers when there was no necessity of doing so, and it was further alleged that there had been some irregularity, in the course of which Mr. OGDEN became involved in financial difficulty and was obliged to leave town.

Another statement was to the effect that "FRED." was fast; that he lived beyond his salary, ($2,000,) and that his father, who is the Auditor of the Custom-house, had suspended him from duty on the 11th inst. All these stories tended to cause great excitement among the employes of the Custom-house, and demanded a thorough examination.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

In the seizure department it was ascertained that there was no cause for alarm, even if the worst of the statements should prove true, because the men entitled to their share of seizure money would receive it in any event. Besides, it was not true that any of this fund had been taken, and indeed it was not believed that Mr. OGDEN had taken one cent of Government money, but it was reported that a sharp game had been played by him upon some of the brokers with whom he had dealt.

WHAT HIS FATHER SAYS.

The Auditor, Mr. OGDEN, was next applied to and stated positively that all the stories that had been circulated were malicious falsehoods, the author of which was a man who had sought to have his son FREDERICK discharged from his place; that young OGDEN had done nothing morally wrong whatever, and that he had not left the City, but was at his desk on Saturday, would have been yesterday had it not been for illness, and would be at his post of duty this morning.

This seemed to put an end to the investigation, and as the Collector seems disposed to accept the explanation offered, probably this will be the last heard of this Custom-house trouble. It is suggested, however, that it will be best for Mr. OGDEN in the future to refrain from assisting to sharp any claims against the Government.

THE RECENT DAMAGE TO THE BUILDING.

Mr. HILLYER offers a better explanation of the falling and dropping off of the granite supports to the galleries of the Custom-house than was given last week. He says that it is well known that when a granite support is cut across the grain of the stone, it will break as readily as sand-stone when the pressure becomes very great. Some of the supports in the Custom-house building may have been cut across the grain, and hence the accident last week. The support which fell broke square across, and when it stopped falling the sound [illegible] of the impact resembled a young earthquake or an explosion of powder. The watchmen in the building hastened to examine the safes, supposing that burglars might have desired to open them in search of something valuable besides public records. Finding the safes all correct they searched the building, and discovered the fallen stone. Mr. HILLYER and Mr. MULLETT, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, are of opinion that the building has not settled, but as the tests applied show that no settlement has taken place, the next best way to account for the accident is that the pressure upon the cross-grained stone has caused the fracture. There is no longer any occasion for alarm.

The Steamer Florida—The Vessel Still in the Custody of the United States Marshal.

The owner of the steam-ship *Florida*, (Gen. FRANCIS DARR,) which was seized on Saturday by United States Marshal SHARPE, by order of the United States District-Attorney, for an alleged attempt to violate the Neutrality laws, had a conference yesterday with the authorities, but it did not result in effecting the release of the vessel. The Government claims that she has on board arms and ammunition intended for the use of the Cuban insurgents, under Gen QUESADA, now fighting against Spanish domination, and that the seizure was made in order that the Court might adjudicate the matter. On the contrary, Gen. DARR admits that a large part of the *Florida's* cargo is made up of rifled cannon and fixed ammunition; but that these are properly boxed and all directed to consignees in Vera Cruz, and that they are purchased by Mexican residents, the *Florida* being simply chartered to transport them to Vera Cruz, just as it would, under other circumstances, take freight to any other port. No disposition of the case can yet be made, owing to the absence of Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States Court. Meanwhile, Marshal SHARPE continues to hold the steamer under his warrant of seizure. Gen. DARR yesterday requested to know who was the deponent or informant in the case, but the District-Attorney refused to give him the information. He then asked to be informed of the particular grounds upon which the seizure was made, and promised, if these were furnished, to put in an answer to the Government's complaint, just as if an action against the vessel were pending before the Court; but this, too, was denied for the present, so that the affair remains in *statu quo*. Gen. DARR emphatically denies that the *Florida* is intended for privateering purposes at all; that the vessel is in no wise fitted for such purposes, neither is she calculated to carry troops to Cuba as he understands the Government charges. Until the arrival of Judge BLATCHFORD, nothing can be done to determine the rightfulness of the steamer's detention. The *Florida* is of 600 tons burden, and was known as the *Penguin* gun-boat during the war, at the close of which she was purchased by Gen. DARR, who is a soap and candle maker at No. 78 Murray-street.

The New American Steam-Ship Line.

The *Guiding Star* sails today for Havre, being dispatched by Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB as the pioneer of a new American line of European steam-ships. Her passenger-list will be very small, and she relies chiefly upon freight for support. She is loaded with a fine supply of breadstuffs and other provisions, and if this venture proves profitable it is probable that another steamer will be put on the line. The *Santiago de Cuba* is being repaired for the purpose, and can be dispatched on short notice. On the return trip the *Guiding Star* will, doubtless, be filled with passengers. She takes out a full French direct mail, the Post-office Department having directed that an extra mail be made up for her.

A New Episcopal Church in Fifty-Seventh-Street—Description of the Building.

The Memorial Episcopal Church, on Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, the foundation stone of which was laid upward of a month ago, is now in rapid course of erection, and will probably be completed by the middle of October. The design of the church will be simple Gothic, without any ornamentation, and the intention of its founders to make it an edifice suitable to the requirements of the congregation, without aiming at giving it an imposing appearance, will be fully realized. The building will face due north, will be composed of brick, and will be capable of accommodating from 750 to 1,000 persons comfortably. It will consist of nave and aisles, the dimensions being 88 feet by 60 feet, and the wings 40 feet by 30 feet. The interior of the church will be studiously devoid of all embellishment. The principal windows will be formed of plain or stained glass, with the usual traceries, the flow of timber, and the roof of open showing. At present it is not intended to erect a steeple, but the plan embraces one 125 feet high, which will eventually be built. The cost will be about $[illegible], and the architect is Mr. J. W. MARSHALL, No. 2[illegible] East Fifty-seventh-street. The rector is Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, and to his exertions is mainly due the construction of the edifice.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A Veto from the Mayor—Lighting the Streets—A Mandamus.

The Common Council of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN,
July 28, 1870.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, unapproved, the resolution adopted by your honorable body at the last meeting declaring the necessity of an immediate extension of the City Water Works by constructing a storage reservoir of the capacity of one thousand million gallons, approving the plans of such reservoir as prepared by the Water and Sewerage Board, and authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 to pay for it at the cost thereof. My reason for returning these resolutions unapproved is, that the members of the Board are [illegible] each and every member of the Board was entitled to have time for consideration of the report relative to the improved plan, instead of which a majority of your honorable body appear to have voted for the same without the slightest discussion of its merits, denying to the minority the opportunity they solicited of investigating the subject for themselves. If an expenditure of one million and a half of dollars on that subject [illegible] a report without discussion by the Common Council, the Press or the public, all efforts for economy in smaller matters would become a farce. The resolution adopted at the same meeting directing the Auditor to audit and the Controller to pay the bill of MICHAEL FARRELL for $[illegible], and directing the same to pay fund applicable thereto, is also returned unapproved, for the reason that, from the best information I can gather upon the subject, Mr. FARRELL has no just claim against the city.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

A communication was also received from His Honor, in which he called attention to the subject of lighting the streets, and the very large increase in the amount of money asked for that purpose. He says that the amount expended for the year 1859 was $160,000; for the year 1869, $[illegible], an increase in five years, seventy-five per cent. The amount expended up to July 1, 1870, is $[illegible], and with an increase for the ordinary rates, the whole amount of the year will reach nearly $300,000, an increase in five years of about two hundred per cent. Although the sum of $450,000 has been raised for this purpose for the current year, a large deficiency will have to be provided for, unless some change is made in lighting our streets. "It seems to me that reliance at the figures here presented," he adds, "and a comparison with the ratio of increase of our city, during those periods, in population and property, to convince your honorable body of the urgent necessity of at once referring the matter to a Committee, so that an examination may be had, and a report made upon the subject at as early a day as may be practicable."

These documents were placed on file, and the Board adjourned. Each of the members was served with a mandamus, issued by Judge PRATT, to compel them to take the necessary steps for the opening of Pratt-street.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Assaulting Policemen—Coroners' Inquests—Death Caused by a Gas Explosion—Minor Mishaps and Accidents.

MARGARET POLLOCK was committed to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for stealing $[illegible], the property of CHARLES TEACH, No. [illegible] Wooster-street.

GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH, a colored person, was brought up for examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of obtaining $[illegible] from PETER VANDA, No. 166 Greene-street, on the [illegible] of July last, on fraudulent representations, and was held to answer.

WILLIAM CADMAN was arraigned before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct and of being one of a party that assaulted Officer DEANE of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Broadway on Sunday night, and threatening to shoot him. The particulars of the case appeared in yesterday's TIMES. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

On Sunday evening, while passing through Grand-street, Grand Roundsman KNIGHT arrested JOHN MURRAY for disorderly conduct. The prisoner immediately assaulted the officer, knocked him down, and commenced kicking him in a desperate manner, when assistance arrived and he was conveyed to the Station-house. He was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and committed for trial.

EMANUEL DISCOUNT was held for bail, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, for attempting to indecently assault two daughters of Mrs. MARIA WEINER, of No. [illegible] Second-street, on Saturday last.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, over the body of SUSAN FUOR, aged eleven months, who died of burns sustained on Saturday, by her dress taking fire from some matches she had been carelessly permitted to play with in the hallway. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner KEENAN held inquests, yesterday, in the cases of MARY FURY, at No. 320 East Twenty-first-street, and WM. KING, at No. 22[illegible] First-avenue, both sudden deaths from natural causes.

Mr. FRANK REINHARDT, of No. 17 First-street, dropped a pocket-book containing $[illegible] in a butcher's shop in Laurens-street, yesterday, and ANN AMELIA ELLIOTT, a colored woman, of No. [illegible] West Broadway, picked it up. The owner discovering his loss, learned from JOSEPHINE HOWARD, of No. [illegible] Church-street, that ANN had the property. When questioned, ANN denied all knowledge of the pocket-book, and as she persisted, Mr. REINHARDT caused her arrest. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the accused was held for trial.

WILLIAM MCGRATH, of No. 51 Madison-street, who was severely injured on the 9th inst. by the explosion of liquid "safety" gas, in the bucket-shop of MARK LANAGAN, at No. 67 James-street, died yesterday of his burns. An inquest will be held today by Coroner ROLLINS.

CHRISTOPHER DURNIGAN, eleven years of age, living at No. 24 James-street, had his hand badly cut yesterday in the City Hall Park by meddling with a machine for mixing concrete pavement. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JOSEPH CONDON, forty years of age, of No. 76 Ninth-avenue, yesterday morning, fell from a second-story window of the house to the sidewalk, breaking his thigh. He was carried into his home by the Police.

HUGH CHRISTIE, of No. 109 Mulberry-street, yesterday fell from the scaffolding of a new building in Grand-street, near the Bowery, and received a contusion of the hip. He was taken home in an ambulance.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises of WILLIAM NELSON, manufacturer of artificial hair, on the second floor of No. 16 East Houston-street, doing a damage of $200, which is fully covered by insurance.

Music in Tompkins-Square Today.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Tompkins-square today, from 6½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Victoria" .... Neumann
2. Overture, "Yelva" .... Reissiger
3. Air, "The Tear" .... Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Last Schwermer" .... Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Ernani" .... Verdi
6. Galop, "Auf und Davon" .... Faust
7. Polacca, "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
8. Romanza .... Kuecken

PART III.

9. Overture, "Le Macon" .... Auber
10. Polka, "Leopoldstaedter" .... Strauss
11. Selection, "Jewess" .... Halevy
12. March, "Commandeur" .... Schwalodo

National Airs.

Department of Public Works.

In accordance with the invitation extended by the Department of Public Works to inventors of water-metres, a number of metres have been sent into the Department for examination. No test of their merits will, however, be made at present. If a really good and simply constructed metre can be obtained, it is probable that during next year the law will be enforced giving the Commissioner of Public Works the power to place a metre in every occupied building within the City limits.

Several citizens, acting under an erroneous impression that the Commissioner of Public Works has something to do with changing a route of the Fourth-avenue Railroad, have addressed petitions to him, asking that the cars of the Fourth-avenue line may not be permitted to run over the surface of the tunnel through Park-avenue. The Commissioner has no power whatever in the matter, and recommends the petitioners to carry their petitions to the Common Council or the Legislature.

The Deaf Mute Stabbing Case—Death of O'Brien.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday that DENNIS O'BRIEN, the deaf mute who was stabbed with an ice-pick on Thursday at No. 55 Orchard-street, had expired at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. CUSHMAN held a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon, and an inquest will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It will be remembered that the deceased and another deaf mute entered the lager-beer saloon of FRANK F. DAIKER, at the above number, at a late hour on Thursday night. They demanded beer in the way usual with persons afflicted with the loss of speech, and, as their wishes were misunderstood, the proprietor ordered them out of the place. Mutual misunderstandings followed, and the consequence was a row. O'BRIEN and his companion were forcibly ejected, and the deceased received a stab-wound in the breast, inflicted with a common ice-pick in the hands of DAIKER, who is under arrest to await the action of the Coroner.

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation Yesterday—Testimony of the Captain of the Schooner and Others.

The inquest, under Coroner WHITEHILL, on the body of JOHN H. [illegible], one of the victims of the Norwalk disaster, was resumed yesterday.

STACY JARVIS testified: I reside in Philadelphia; am a sailor, and the Captain of the schooner *Lady Helen*; the collision occurred about quarter to eight o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, between Staten Island and Robbin's Reef; I was steering south, running down the bay, with the wind about west; made a steamer ahead about two points on our starboard bow; she was about a mile or mile and a half away; we kept her green lights open to us; that was on the starboard side of both vessels; when she got within a short distance of us she came in her course and kept off across our bow; she was steering north when I first saw her; when she began to go across our bow she was steering north north-east; she blowed her whistle once about the time she started across; she was about ten lengths off; I put my helm down when the whistle blew before the vessel could clear the steamer, she struck us between just forward of the wheel-house; I was at the wheel previous to and at the time of the collision [illegible] were on the port side, and we kept off and said her bow was all stove in and she was sinking; [illegible] (it was lying astern,) and we got in it; we began to row around to see who could be saved; I [illegible] a few persons in the water; I saw one that I am positive of, but there might have been more [illegible]; I could not tell whether there was more; we pulled for him but before we reached him a steamer came alongside and the man; I stopped making any effort to get the man, supposing that she would pick him up; there was a schooner close by; we rowed over to her, and three of our men got on board; I went back; the Captain was with me, and we got on the schooner; by that time the steamer was just about passing; the others took in sail, and drifted up the bay; when we got back to our schooner the crew were all on board; they stayed on the schooner with us; we took our red light from the port rigging, and signaled to the steamer of the South Ferry to come to our assistance; we shouted all we could also to attract attention; they paid no attention to us; I think they did not hear us; it must have been 400 or 500 yards off; we kept on swinging our light and drifting, and finally saw the tug-boat *Howard*; the *Howard* came and towed us to Atlantic Dock Basin; there was one man on the schooner who acted as by authority, he ordered me to go ashore; [illegible] part down when I got back to the schooner; upon returning I took charge; the schooner made no water while drifting; I had a green light in the starboard rigging and a red light in the port rigging; there were no other lights except the binnacle; these are the lights required by law; when we first saw the *Norwalk* she showed a green light. I am somewhat of a navigator.

To Mr. DOWNES—I consider myself competent to sail a schooner.

SMITH CLAYTON, mate of the schooner, residing at Egg Harbor, N. J., testified that he was on board at the time of the collision; when he first saw the steamer she was within ten yards of the schooner; the course of the schooner was south, and the Captain was at the helm; the steamer's course appeared to be north north-east; at that time the steward of the schooner shouted to the Captain that there was a steamer ahead, and he also shouted for him to luff; witness also shouted to the Captain to luff; the schooner, however, was so close to the *Norwalk* that she could not clear it; after the collision, witness and all hands rushed on deck, but the Captain remained at the wheel; several of the crew then got into the yawl-boat and pulled around the schooner to see that she was all right; they found that there had been no material damage done; witness did not see any person in the water; we hailed the Captain, who said there was a steamer [illegible] a tug-boat, however, came up at the moment and took us in tow; we then took the [illegible] from their sight; many of the passengers on board the steamer declared that Capt. WILSON was drunk, and on that account some of the men who had got on board the schooner would not go back to the steamer.

This closed the evidence for the day, but the case will come up again this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RAILROAD COMBINATION.

Rival Lines Agreeing to Uniform Rates—General Increase in Freights and Fare to the West.

JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway, Commodore VANDERBILT, representing the New-York Central and Hudson River Roads, and COL. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central line, have just had a consultation, and finally come to an understanding and agreement, fixing a new and uniform rate of freights by these lines between this City and the West; also westward from Boston and Philadelphia. The result of this conference has been the adoption of a schedule of prices for the September traffic, exceeding the Summer rates for first-class goods fully one hundred per cent.

The cutting, competing prices for the transportation of cattle, sheep and hogs, between the Western and Eastern markets, which for the past two months has been nearly $[illegible] per car-load between Buffalo and New-York, has been increased to $[illegible], with the probability of a still greater advance before the first of October. The Erie and New-York Central managements are said to have also agreed not to extend their transportation contracts and privileges with the United States and American Express Companies, and that those railway corporations will soon establish express departments themselves over their own several railways.

No further advance in the prices of tickets to Western and South-western points, beyond the moderate advance which was made last week has yet taken place, but the Broadway agents anticipate an increase on Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati fares in a few days, the arrangements for a general advance having been nearly completed. If the representatives of the three roads can agree, and there is said to be every prospect of a definite settlement of differences, there will soon be a division of business between them, the larger proportion of the live stock and heavy weights to be shipped by the Erie Road, which has the best facilities for the same, and the bulk of the through passenger traffic by the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central. At present nothing definite as to the agreement can be given, but it is understood that an amicable joint arrangement will be adjusted to the mutual advantage of each company.

The following is a list of the new first-class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect yesterday:

New-York to—	Per Cwt.	Former Price.
Cleveland	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Columbus, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	1 10	[illegible]
Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill.	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 72	1 14
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:

		Former Rate.
To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
To Chicago and Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]

Enormous Plates of Glass.

The extraordinary size of the plate-glass in the windows of the carriage depository of Messrs. WOOD & BROTHER, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, has attracted considerable attention. These plates were imported by Messrs. PLATT & BOYD, Nos. 78 and 81 Murray-street, and this is the only house that deals in these large sizes, importing them at their own risk. Orders for any size glass are received and filled as soon as the article can be manufactured. Mr. BOYD has just returned from Europe, where he has arranged for the completion of any work that may be ordered, and the house is now prepared to supply any sizes and descriptions of fine plate-glass.

Police Trials.

Sixty-four patrolmen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN, to answer the charges preferred against them by the general roundsmen of being off post, talking or sitting down while on patrol. Nearly all the cases were dismissed, or the accused awarded only a reprimand as punishment. The only serious charge was the one preferred against General Roundsman CAMPBELL, by Sergt. MINER, of drunkenness. CAMPBELL appeared at Police Head-quarters in such condition that he could not find his way about the building, and he claimed that want of sleep had starred his faculties. But Sergt. MINER deposed that he staggered and Commissioner BOSWORTH, not believing that drowsiness would produce this shakiness of the extremities, referred his case to the Board.

The Offal Nuisance in the Harbor.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, today, the question of the nuisance in the harbor, caused by the offal contractors throwing dead animals into the bay, will again come up, as it will be remembered that at the last meeting the subject was referred to the Council, to inquire whether there is any power in any department of the City Government to abate the nuisance. There is a statute which gives the City criminal jurisdiction over the waters of the Lower Bay, where these offences have been committed; and as the creation of a nuisance is an offense at common law, it is presumed Mr. VANDERPOEL will report that the District-Attorney has the power to remedy the evil complained of, by the enforcement of this statute against the contractors.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE—IMPORTANT OPINION.

Griswold vs. Banks et al.—In this case, already reported on the Term Calendar, Judge BARNARD has just delivered an opinion which explains itself. He says:

This action is brought to foreclose a mortgage made by the defendant Mitchell on the 30th of May, 1855, to secure the payment of $1,800 and interest, and delivered to Theodore Martine, and which, by several mesne assignments, was transferred to the plaintiff in this action. The defendant, Banks, resists the foreclosure, and sets up, in his answer, that the defendant Mitchell [illegible] mortgage on the same premises prior to the execution and delivery [illegible] to Martine. That on the 23d of June, 1857, he brought an action to foreclose said mortgage, defendant having been made. That the mortgage on which this action is brought was assigned by Martine [illegible] on the 30th May, 1855, and that at the time Banks brought the action Porter was the owner of said last mentioned mortgage. That Porter was made a party to that suit, and was duly served with process. That a notice of *lis pendens* in said action was filed on the [illegible] of July, 1857, and that such proceedings were had that on the 19th of September, 1857, a final judgment of foreclosure was entered in said action and the defendant Banks became the purchaser at the sale under the referee's deed in that action.

The defendant Banks claims that, by foreclosure of that mortgage, to which Porter being a party defendant [illegible] all those claiming under him is equally barred. There is no dispute about the facts. Mitchell owned the premises in question in 1855 and on the 5th of June of that year he mortgaged the same to David Banks. [illegible] the 5th of June, 1855, Mitchell made a second mortgage to Martine [illegible] and assigned by him to Porter on the 4th day of June, 1857, as collateral security, to secure a certain note; Porter, on or about the 18th June, to Robert B. Minturn, the payment of which was subsequently paid, and on or about the [illegible] of [illegible] 1855, Minturn assigned to Porter, who, on the 17th of September, 1857, assigned it to [illegible] as before stated. Banks brought his action to foreclose his mortgage on the 23d of June, 1857. The defendant Banks contends that the referee's deed in foreclosure of the Banks bond and mortgage is a conclusive defence to this action. I am of opinion that Porter having been made a party to the former foreclosure, might, if he saw fit, set up the fact that in that action he had abundant opportunity to protect his rights. The assignment to him was not absolute, but only as collateral security. Minturn held other security, and the payment of the Burger bond and mortgage, and the latter, by his assignment to Porter, had no longer any existence. [illegible] The effect of the decree [illegible] that the defendants and all persons claiming under them or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest [illegible] in the said mortgaged premises. And the effect of the deed in the language [illegible] "such deeds shall be as valid as if the same were executed by the mortgagor and mortgagee, and shall be an entire bar against each of them and against all parties [illegible]" in the action in which the decree for such sale was made. (R. S., fifth edition, vol. 3, 632.) That statute clearly applies, claiming under one who is bound by an estoppel, is himself bound by the same estoppel. (Wahrmann vs. Real Estate, vol. 3, p. 110.) Effect must be given to the referee's deed. From the evidence before me, I am clearly of the opinion that the defendant Banks is entitled to judgment, and I direct judgment accordingly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

VERACITY IN HORSE-FLESH.

Babcock vs. Lewis.—This action was tried before Judge Van Brunt, without a jury, and involved a question of the purchase and sale of a horse which was alleged to have been wind-broken at the time of sale or delivery. The plaintiff claimed to have sold the horse at the time of which [illegible], that the defendant kept the horse and failed to discover the fact that he was wind-broken, [illegible] and when driving them to his home, he discovered it. The Court, in deciding in favor of Babcock, the plaintiff, [illegible] the circumstances of the case, that the defendant was cognizant of all the [illegible] of the horse that was wind-broken, and the [illegible] fact represented [illegible], and that the plaintiff had [illegible] which was wholly [illegible] with a view to getting a higher price than could otherwise be obtained.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth Lewis vs. Wm. E. Lewis.—Reference ordered to take proof and report.

Feller vs. Stillwell; Haley vs. Forsyth.—Motions denied.

Hall vs. Wright.—Order granted.

Mary E. Gowen vs. John Gowen.—Motion granted, dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and ordering judgment for defendant, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 22.

By Judge Monell.

Dickerson vs. The Brooklyn Southern Railroad Company.—Motion denied, [illegible] to the plaintiff.

Lyon vs. [illegible].—Order staying taxation.

Chapman vs. The Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York.—Order for commission.

Steller vs. Steller.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 80.—Moore vs. Moore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Josephson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1241	Cochran vs. Marx.	1236	Buceneur vs. Gurnee.
1252	Arnold vs. Olliveti.	1237	Brigham vs. Market Savings Bank.
1253	Dexter vs. Hall.	1238	Cartwright vs. Sherwood.
1254	Hover vs. O'Neal.		
1255	Jahneke vs. Blum.	1239	Schenck vs. Erben.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

We learn on proper authority that Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. are about to establish an American banking-house in London, as an important and long contemplated auxiliary to their New-York, Washington and Philadelphia establishments, in connection with Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, late Secretary of the Treasury, as the resident partner. The eminent experience of Mr. MCCULLOCH as a private banker, and as President of the State Bank of Indiana—as well as the First Controller of the Currency, in which capacity he organized our whole system of National banking—in addition to his faithful conduct of the Treasury through a four years' term of unusual interest and critical importance to the public credit, both in respect to the collection and application of the revenues and to successfully funding more than a thousand millions of the temporary obligations of the department, renders his name alone a great acquisition to the house of Messrs. COOKE. His known prudence in and devotion to business, combined with personal worth, no less than his financial reputation and public services, will, we doubt not, commend him at once to the confidence and cordial respect of the banking interests abroad, among whom he proposes to make his future home.

The Wall-street markets were generally dull today. The sales of Gold advanced in the last transactions of Saturday [illegible] ⅛ cent., because of the heavy short interest made at the close of last week and the advance of foreign news to help this interest today. The cable telegrams were interpreted as of an indecisive character, and as the Gold Room was believed to have largely oversold the cash Gold on Friday and Saturday, and some efforts were apparent to cover these contracts, the bullish interest in the market took advantage of the situation to advance the price.

The foreign Exchanges were quite unsettled. The leading Bankers were asking 110½ ⅌ cent. for sight London and 109½ for 60 days, while transient bills were offered at a concession of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. at 60 days, and ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. sight, and even Cable transfers at 110¼ ⅌ cent. sight.

Money is in partial employment among the Stock Brokers, at 5@6 ⅌ cent., but there is really too little speculative business doing on the Stock Exchange to create a substantial demand. Were the case otherwise, the probability is that the rates would be higher, as the Bank movement defeats anything of reliable ease in the market. In Merchant paper, prime names, there is some business doing, at 7@8 ⅌ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds are extremely dull. The registered transactions are unusually small, and the business doing in the offices of the great dealers is equally unimportant in amount. Most of the dealers are indifferent to a rise in 5-20s, and are negatively bearish on the market, but the outside public, on the other hand, are not sellers, and so the movement presents a decided lameness. The Treasury will buy $2,000,000 of 5-20s on Thursday, and for the Sinking Fund.

In other departments of the Exchange the business of the day was light. The Vanderbilt New-York Central and Lake Shore Stocks were again firm, and the North-western, Rock Island, Reading and St. Pauls steady, but a glance at the official record of sales will show that the present disposition to speculate is confined within a very limited circle.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with the late prices of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1870	110⅝	110⅞
American Gold Coin	114⅝	115⅜
Bills on London at Sight	110½	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central and Hudson	95	94⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	113
North-western Common	82⅜	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	60⅞	60
Lake Shore	92⅞	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	101⅜	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
Aug. 22, 1870.

Gold receipts	$276,[illegible]
Gold payments	46,3[illegible] 80
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	543,251 11
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	12,[illegible]
Customs	340,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 85 and interest.

20 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Barter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A populous and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last report [illegible] by the Exchange Clerks, have been as follows:

[illegible]

COFFEE—There has been a steady demand noted for Rio within [illegible] sales here, 2,200 bags by the North German brig *Jewel*, and 500 bags by the *South America*, and at Baltimore, 3,300 bags by the Norwegian bark [illegible] on private terms. Over 5,000 bags Rio have been added to the available supply by the arrival of the steamship *North America*. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been quiet and firm. Sales 3,000 bales, for early delivery, including for bales to spinners, [illegible] for forward delivery, including 1,900 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, [illegible] bales do. for September, [illegible] bales do. for September and October, [illegible] bales do. for October, [illegible] bales do. for November, [illegible] bales do. for December.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted steady as to price, but has been without noticeable activity. A pretty fair demand has been noted for shipping extras, closely steady [illegible]. [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues saleable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet, at from 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at former rates. [illegible]

HOPS—Continue in quite moderate request at former rates. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been much lighter since our last, and prices have been quoted stronger, but the dealings have not been very extensive in other than refined, for prompt delivery. Crude Oil has been in demand, and firm on the basis of 12½c.@12¾c., with some holders claiming 13c. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The general market has been very dull today, the dealings in most articles having been mainly in a jobbing way. Pork has been quoted a little firmer, but has been inactive. [illegible]

[illegible] In the absence of any general activity, the markets have been quiet. [illegible] has been in demand, at former rates. We quote [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, but steady; sales, 115 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅛c. [illegible] We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades, 9½c.@10⅛c.; [illegible] Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9½c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10¾c. Refined Sugars have been moderately inquired for at 11½c.@11¾c. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

WHISKY—Continues dull and heavy. Sales, 225 bbls., in wood and iron-bound bbls., at 96½c.@97c. ⅌ gallon. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business has been reported since our last, with some irregularity in rates, closing rather strongly for Grain, and also for Cotton to British ports, but less firmly in most other directions. For Liverpool, [illegible] 2,000 bushels Wheat at [illegible] boxes Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bbls. Rosin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, [illegible] [illegible] to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, [illegible] on private terms. From a Mediterranean port back to New-York, an American bark of 400 tons [illegible], and an American brig of 297 tons [illegible] on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Week ending Aug. 22, reported expressly for the New-York Times, by [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—The receipts of Cheese were light up to [illegible] [illegible] with unusual heaviness, which has yet to be developed. We quote:

[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry trade is quiet, as stock is running very light.

LIVE POULTRY.

[illegible]

EGGS—The receipts are very moderate, but with only light inquiry the market is not active. [illegible]

VEGETABLES—Potatoes are not arriving very [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Trade is quiet.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES—We quote:

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

Markets to-day were carried on in a more lively manner than last Monday, and the receipts were smaller. Prices for horned cattle held steady; they ranged from 10c.@17c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] Kentucky, Ohio Steers were bony and rough. In Sheep good stock sold well, but poor, thin Sheep dull and heavy. [illegible] On Saturday they sold slowly at 9c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] the best grades. Hogs are slow at our last quotations, and are likely to continue so. [illegible] incident on curing in the chief cause.

SALES TODAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 111 Illinois Steers from common to fair at 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. MERRITT & BURCHARD sold for selves 112 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 97 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 14½c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 6⅞ cwt. TIDD & WHEELER sold for selves 100 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, at 15c.@16½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt. H. M. VALENTINE sold for self 20 Ohio Steers, fair, at 15c. ⅌ lb., on an average weight of 7½ cwt. BEACH & BEAN sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 118 Kentucky Steers, from good to prime, at 15½c.@17c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. [illegible] sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 135 Kentucky Steers, from fair to prime, at 14c.@17c., weight 6½ cwt.; 237 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 48 Michigan Steers, fair Cattle, at an average of 14¼c. ⅌ lb., weight all round 6½ cwt.; also, 12 Michigan Steers, common Cattle, at 12½c., weight 6 cwt. [illegible] S. SCHUMAN sold for self 88 Ohio Steers, choice Cattle, at 16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7⅛ cwt.; also, 85 Ohio Steers, medium Cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The wholesale firm of MCGOWAN & [illegible] purchased on yesterday's market 103 head of choice Cattle at 16¼c. ⅌ lb., weight all round 8½ cwt. Milch Cows were dull at $35@$60 ⅌ head for ordinary grades and $70@$110 ⅌ head for the best on hand; 70 head of poor native cows sold during the past week at $35 ⅌ head.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold [illegible] Sheep, weight 14,300 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight 5,050 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 160 Lambs, weight 10,050 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 67 Lambs, weight 4,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 8,200 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 352 Lambs, weight 19,230 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 188 Lambs, weight 12,140 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Lambs, weight 430 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 8,650 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 184 Sheep, weight 14,600 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,510 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, Lambs, weight 2,260 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 2[illegible] Sheep, weight 2,060 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. All the foregoing lots were Canada Lambs and Ohio Sheep. J. KIRBY sold 75 Lambs, weight 6,110 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Lambs, weight 7,890 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 10,100 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 6,210 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,450 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,640 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 145 Lambs, weight 8,150 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Sheep, Lamb culls, weight 1,665 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 2,470 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Weekly report of Sheep sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Aug. 20, 1870—6,112 Sheep; price received, $37,097 86.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Aug. 22, 1870: 1,858 head of Horned Cattle, 46 Cows, 66 Calves, 302 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Markets for week ending Aug. 20, 1870: 1,237 head of Horned Cattle, 6,110 Hogs, 6,901 Sheep, arrived in the cars. [illegible] slaughtered in the same yards during same week, 637 head of Horned Cattle, 6,025 Hogs, 7,151 Sheep.

Chamberlain's Yards, Nos. 59 and 70 Robinson-street—Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending Aug. 22, 1870: 1,361 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; range of prices for Lambs 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; 15 beeves, 120 Veals, ⅌ lb.; 29 Cows and Calves sold together at [illegible] ⅌ head; 498 Calves, from the State [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madison, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mlle. Kathi Lanner.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum .... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum .... [illegible]
Two copies, one year .... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year .... [illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum .... [illegible]
Five copies, one year .... [illegible]
Ten copies, one year .... [illegible]
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. [illegible] East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The President, yesterday, issued a proclamation of neutrality in the struggle now pending between France and the North German Confederation. After setting forth the facts that American citizens are residing and doing business within the territory of the belligerents, and that citizens of the countries at war are living in the United States, the proclamation enumerates the acts forbidden to citizens of the United States by the Neutrality law of 1818. It also sets forth the provisions of the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States, concluded in 1799, and revived in 1828, which relate to the bringing of prizes into the ports of Prussia and the United States; the declaration of the North German Government that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure; the French declarations that orders had been issued to observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that the principles set forth in the Congress of Paris should be strictly observed, and closes with the usual warning to observe a strict neutrality and impartiality. On this subject it declares that while all persons may lawfully manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles known as "contraband of war," they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, nor attempt to break any lawful blockade established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the result of the battles up to Thursday evening only gave the Prussians control of the roads to Verdun, diverging at Gravelotte; that on Friday morning BAZAINE withdrew from Metz by the gate of Thionville, and at the latest accounts was at Spincourt on the Othin, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles north-east of Metz, with the view, it is conjectured, of reaching St. Menehould by the valley of the Aisne, and joining McMAHON. The position there would secure the roads to Paris in case of defeat in a battle likely to be fought there. A statement was made in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, that after forty-eight hours the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal BAZAINE, confirming previous dispatches regarding the fight of the 18th, that after a battle of nine hours he held all his positions. The *Moniteur* commends the bravery of BAZAINE and the ability of the Minister of War. The Prussian design, from all information received in London, is understood to be to isolate BAZAINE. The Prussian losses in the last battles are stated, in a dispatch from Mézières, to have been fearful, 40,000 wounded remaining in the fields without assistance. Permission has been asked to send their wounded home through Belgium. The King, in writing of the battle of Rezonville to the Queen, says that fighting ceased gradually about 8½ P. M. on the 19th, and but for this he should have done as he did at Königgrätz—the enemy withdrew by inches, "resuming the offensive to be again repulsed."

A London dispatch brings a report that the Prussian Ambassador at Florence has laid before the Italian Government the copy of a note inviting the Great Powers to consider the internal condition of France, and the steps necessary to prevent anarchy. Prince NAPOLEON's presence in Florence, according to a dispatch from that city, is to ask Italian mediation, and the French Ambassador in London is said to have instructions to ask the mediation of Great Britain. A Berlin dispatch says a letter from Queen VICTORIA to the Empress EUGENIE regretting her inability to mediate, the matter being in the hands of the Cabinet, who do not think the time opportune, was published there yesterday. A Paris dispatch says the Diplomatic Corps meets daily, and the English Ambassador is anxiously awaiting a favorable movement to introduce proposals of peace. Intervention will certainly be made before the end of the month, according to the above dispatch. The *Constitutionnel* has a long article showing the position of the various neutral Powers on the subject of intervention.

A Madrid dispatch denies that personal property of the French Empress has arrived there. It is now said that Prince NAPOLEON, after placing his family in a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France. The reported illness of the Emperor is denied by the *Official Journal* of Paris. He will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris. The *Moniteur* says the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp near Rheims, escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry. Much enthusiasm was created in Paris on Sunday on the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. The priests marched through the city on Sunday on their way to the front as volunteer assistants in the hospitals. They carried knapsacks. The remnants of the cuirassiers and lancers, so dreadfully cut up in the recent battles, have begun to return to Paris, and a detachment on Sunday night was received with great enthusiasm. Subscriptions to the French loan as low as three francs are said to be received.... Mr. WASHBURNE continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian Government in Paris.

An account of the trial of a Prussian spy in Paris is given in our special dispatch from that city. The prisoner gave his name as KARL HEBBO, and said he was a native of Brandenburg, and a Lieutenant in the Fifty-fourth Prussian Regiment. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed during the trial, which continued two hours, at the close of which he was found guilty. He will probably be shot on Wednesday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is announced that the steamers of the North German Lloyd's will soon resume their trips to this country, in consequence of the success of the German arms. A project of law has been submitted by the Belgian Government to the Legislative Chambers regulating steamer service between Antwerp and this City.... An attempt to make GALDESCO Regent of Roumania has failed.... Trouble is apprehended among the Portuguese troops stationed at Madeira.... Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Grand Sire of the Odd-fellows in this country, sailed yesterday on his return home from England, in the *Java*.... The London *Daily News* again comments severely on the continued absence of the Queen from the seat of Government, and suggests that Mr. GLADSTONE be at once proclaimed Regent.

GENERAL.

At the Labor Convention in Cincinnati, yesterday, resolutions were adopted declaring that ship-building material should be exempt from duties, approving of the International Working Men's Association, and instructing the Secretary to provide a record of the votes of Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions relating to the labor interest. The Committee on Organization presented a report which was the subject of considerable debate. A Committee on the National Political Organization was appointed, consisting of fourteen members.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at Philadelphia yesterday. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Germans in their present contest with France, and requesting the subordinate councils throughout the country to impart their sympathy in like manner.

The Executive Committee of the State Associated Press offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the dispatch announcing the illness of Commodore VANDERBILT, on the 18th inst.

Mr. FINDLEY, formerly editor of the *Albion*, in this city, committed suicide by drowning, at Halifax, on Sunday night. Business embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause.

Two incendiary fires occurred at Troy, on Sunday last. A man named KERWIN DOLAN, supposed to be the incendiary, has been arrested.

Congressman BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail, at Bristol, Tenn., to answer the charges made against him.

The first frost of the season was noticed in some of the low lands in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, in the Wigwam in Forty-ninth-street, a preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the German Republican Association of the District, expressive of the gratitude for the sympathy of the American people, and especially of the Republicans, with the German interests in the Franco-German war, and fidelity and devotion to their adopted country, were read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

The statement that an attaché of the Custom-house had absconded with a considerable amount of money belonging to the seizure department is declared to be untrue. Mr. F. C. OSBORN, the gentleman referred to, is not a defaulter, and has not absconded.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, of this City, organized last evening by electing permanent officers. The subscriptions thus far collected by the Society amount in all to $72,[illegible].

The funeral of the late JOSEPH HOXIE took place from the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The remains were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Prospects of Peace.

The question whether this country ought not to make an attempt to procure peace between France and Prussia, not only deserves the attention of the Government, but seems to demand it. This mediation would not be expressly designed in the interest of either of the Powers now at war, but simply in the interests of humanity and civilization. Our contemporary, *Le Messager Franco-Américain*, informs us that this effort to arrest bloodshed would not be acceptable to the French people, who would never consent to make peace until the evil fortunes of their armies have been retrieved. But it is, nevertheless, the duty of great Governments, in the age in which we live, to offer mediation while there is even a faint chance of its proving acceptable. We will not affront the intelligence of our readers by pointing out that this kind of intervention would not in any way contravene the spirit, still less the letter, of the advice which WASHINGTON enjoined upon his countrymen. He urged them not to interweave their "destiny with that of any part of Europe." "It is our true policy," he said, "to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world"—advice the wisdom of which no one has ever disputed. But it would not be infringed by our Ministers at Berlin and Paris inquiring of the Governments to which they are accredited, whether there is no basis on which peace could be made. The moral influence of the United States would be great, and it need not be thrown into the scale on either side, but simply be heard in the interests of peace. It would be rather carrying out WASHINGTON's advice than disregarding it, for he told his countrymen that "nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in the place of them, just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated." This, however, is one of the sentiments of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address, which is often forgotten in the midst of exciting events.

The French are, no doubt, even more determined than ever upon the prosecution of the war, and under these circumstances, a speedy end to hostilities can scarcely be looked for, unless as the result of friendly mediation. We cannot forget that it took four years to subdue the rebellion in the South, and no one will dispute that France is stronger than the Confederacy. The Empire may indeed be dead, but thirty-seven millions of people are not generally conquered in one campaign. There will be tens of thousands of lives sacrificed, unless peace can be made by the intervention of other Powers. The great body of the German people cannot desire to see the war continued after its legitimate objects are accomplished.

There can be no question that, should North Germany emerge victorious from the present war, her responsibilities before the world will be largely increased. In less than four years she will have laid Austria and France at her feet. Her own position in Europe would no longer be in any danger. There is now no Power left which would be rash enough to attack her. Would she, then, lighten the heavy burdens which are imposed upon the people by the necessity of maintaining enormous armies? Would she be known as a peaceful, unambitious nation, or should we see an extension of the aggrandizing process which began with the Peace of Westphalia, and of which FREDERIC the Great gave so excellent an illustration in the acquisition of Silesia?

If the latter course be decided on, no one can say that the danger to Prussia will come to an end with the present war. There are those in this country who are, or affect to be, more German than the Germans themselves. They carry a partisanship founded on political reasons to a point at which it becomes absurd. If the proposal were made that Germany should swallow up any of the independent States of Europe—Belgium, for instance—they would instantly prove that she was doing what was perfectly right. The other day the following letter appeared in a conspicuous place in the *Tribune*, of this City:

> SIR: Since France is so revolutionary, and such a disturber of the peace of Europe, why would it not be well for the Great Powers to divide France between them?

While this proposal may please some minds, we can scarcely suppose that it will be favorably regarded by the majority in any country. Indeed, we find in the editorial columns of the *Tribune* itself, some remarks which seem to show that the editor of that journal does not agree with the views of his correspondent:

> "The army which maintained his (NAPOLEON's) late authority no longer exists, and Prussia is confronted, not by an enemy, but by a noble people at once desperate and bewildered by the false and humiliating position into which they have been betrayed. The tender of peace at this time cannot but find acceptance. Our faith in the sagacity of BISMARCK, the magnanimity of King WILLIAM, and the generosity of the German nation, forbids us to doubt that such tender will be made."

The *Evening Post*, which has also been conspicuous for its support of the German cause, has some observations to the same effect:

> "Neutral Powers may now well ask, why should the war continue? If it is received into a siege of Paris, it is no more than a trial of the strength of a city; that is to say, it is useless slaughter. The Germans do not want Paris; they want an undisturbed Germany. Nothing but the passions of the hour now stand in the way (of peace;) for the unity of Germany is an accomplished fact, which no defensive success of the French can again annul, and the succession of LOUIS BONAPARTE as NAPOLEON IV. is no longer regarded as possible by the French themselves."

These are, beyond doubt, the sentiments which prevail in this country, and among all neutral Powers, and we may, therefore, hope that ere long peace will be once more restored.

An Invaluable Agency.

If it were not for the way in which the Franco-Prussian war is absorbing the attention of the civilized world, the Pope would be just now the cynosure of all eyes. As matters stand, however, hardly anybody seems even to think of him; although his position, as well as that of the Papacy is in the highest degree interesting. He has got himself, his heirs, and his successors declared infallible after a struggle of half a year, and in the teeth of the strongest opposition from the largest, and by far the most influential portion of the Catholic world; and he was evidently of opinion, if we may judge from the pertinacity, often very amusing, with which he urged the adoption of the dogma, that it would bring him and his office an immense accession of influence and éclat. Unfortunately, however, the length of the controversy, which preceded the adoption of the dogma, and the curiously secular character of the weapons which his Holiness employed in bringing it about, and the outbreak of the war just as all was ready for its proclamation, has caused it to fall quite flat, if it be permissible to apply a theatrical term to anything so serious. Probably nothing so important as the appearance on earth of an infallible "corporation sole" has happened for eighteen hundred years, and he has appeared in the very nick of time, for never before was the world so full of curiosity, and so beset with doubts and misgivings about the bases of morals and of society, and the secrets of science. People are asking themselves in great anxiety all over the earth what is the rule of conduct; who framed it, and why should we obey it; how did the world originate; how it is governed, whether by general laws or special commands. There is hardly a custom or habit which is not now undergoing vigorous examination, with a view to seeing whether we are bound to keep it up, and if not, whether there is any use in keeping it up. In the midst of this perplexity, we are assured by a Council of the Church that the Pope and his successors will hereafter be able to settle all these controversies. He can tell us all about the age of the world, the origin of matter, the origin of life, the origin of species, the antiquity of man, the possibility of spontaneous generation, the correlation of forces, the nature of the primal force, the relation between the brain fibre, and thought, the nature of morals, the true relation of labor to capital, and the best form of government for modern societies. Indeed, he must be able to go to a certain extent into details, and tell us whether the Prussian military system, or that of other countries, is more conducive to public and private morality. It will thus be seen that we have, according to the Pope and the Council, the means presented to us of settling off hand, with hardly any trouble, all the great controversies by which modern society is at this moment agitated.

The world has had all this solemnly announced to it within the last month, but nobody pays any heed. Indeed, we doubt much whether even half our readers know whether the new dogma has been formally proclaimed or not. That the Pope must be mortified at this, there can hardly be a question. His attempt to mediate between the King of Prussia and NAPOLEON shows that he feels he ought to be up and doing; but the attempt, we regret to say, though politely received by the King, has only made a laugh in the rest of the world. Moreover, we believe, that, in so far as any attention is given to the affairs of the Papacy, it is bestowed on that side of the Papacy known as the Roman question—that is, people are waiting to see what is to become of Rome, which is now only garrisoned by his Holiness' own forces. These troops, it is right to say, in spite of the fact that they are all volunteers, and more or less pious, from various parts of the globe, and that their cause is so respectable, are commonly, and with good reason, believed to be the worst in the world. The very utmost that any military man expects of them is that they will keep down the Roman populace. But then it is not from the Roman populace that the Pope has most to fear, but from the large hords of godless men, in various parts of the peninsula, known as Garibaldians. An irruption of them into the Papal territory is to be looked for before very long, and nobody supposes the Papal troops alone will be able to repel it. In case of any attack of this kind on the Pope's dominions, VICTOR EMANUEL is bound by convention with France to repel it; but he can only repel it by sending troops over the frontier, and once over, we may be sure they will not return; so that Rome may be considered, to all intents and purposes, now part of the Italian Kingdom. Even if France had come victorious out of the fray with Prussia, she would have suffered too much, and have too many burdens to bear, to be disposed to plunge again in the Roman difficulty. As matters stand, her say about Rome has not the least importance. Italy may execute the convention, or not execute it, or may execute it in any way she pleases, for all the French will care. France has now too many irons in the fire to concern herself much about the Pope's fate, and, indeed, her long stay at Rome was rather one of the anchors thrown out to windward by the Napoleonic dynasty than an expression of the national desire.

It will be very interesting to see in what manner the Pope will accommodate himself to the new order of things. The probabilities are that the Italian Government would be very well content not to be called on to interfere during the present Pontiff's lifetime, which, in the nature of things, cannot be very long. Should he be unable to maintain himself single-handed at Rome, it is very doubtful whether he would remain under Italian protection. The gulf between himself and the Italian Government is in his mind a terrible one, and if physical strength is left him, he will probably go to Malta, or some other island, in order to avoid contact with it.

The Victory of Prussian Administration.

If the Germans conduct their campaign to the end as vigorously and successfully as they have commenced it, even though meeting with occasional checks, the attention of the world will be closely called to the system and organization which could produce such remarkable results. The Prussian Commonwealth—which now leads and represents the various German States—stands forth to all Europe as the one community which has been able to make the most tremendous and well-directed military efforts beheld by the world since the days of NAPOLEON. In fifteen days from a sudden declaration of war, a community of scholars, merchants, and farmers are seen to quietly and carefully assemble nearly a million of men in arms, transport them as methodically as though they were sent by express, to their appointed stations, and suddenly hurl half of them, with the precision of a campaign arranged on a map, upon the first military Empire of modern times, and shake it to its base. The business-like quiet of these vast operations, the modest tone of the leaders, and then the tremendous and combined energy of the strokes dealt upon the enemy, are calculated to impress the minds of the most thoughtless observers, as showing a great fund of power and thorough discipline and training behind all these outward efforts. Men will recall that four years since, by similar audacity and similar organization, the proudest Empire of Eastern Europe was struck to the ground in a six weeks' campaign. NAPOLEON was accustomed to say that but one or two of his Marshals could handle in the field over a hundred thousand men. Thus far under the present Emperor, and in this campaign, there is no evidence that a single French General has known how to handle even fifty thousand, so that heavy bodies of troops could support one another.

The French are, by their own statements, always outnumbered at any given point on their lines of attack or defense. And yet it cannot be mere accident that on the Prussian side at least three men are found who can handle armies, and mass them with perfect order, and hurl them with tremendous force on points selected beforehand, each of which armies numbers over one hundred thousand men. Our people, who had four terrible years' experience in military science, know that it is not accident which enables Prussia to transport, feed, supply and arm suitably such vast bodies of soldiers. While complaints come by every mail from Paris, of the want of organization and the defects in commissariat and transportation in the French armies, the Germans seem well fed and provided for, and all supplies are rapidly transported. War in modern times is not entirely an affair of chance-work. Success means discipline, organization, power of command and financial and administrative skill. The Prussian victories over the Austrians were victories of intelligence over stupidity. The German victories over the French are conquests of education over drill and mechanism. If the German armies invest Paris during 1870, it will be because the whole Prussian system is superior to the French, because an educated nation in arms is stronger than a standing army, and common schools are better even for war than Imperial Guards.

Ever since Prussia broke down under the assault of the first NAPOLEON, and VON STEIN began his great internal reforms, she has been steadily and quietly pursuing her course of improvement and education. Enforced education for all, strict discipline, a limited military service for every able-bodied man, municipal administration, free trade, and an economical Government, have been the salient features of this Prussian development and progress during the last fifty years. Under it she has silently created a nation of scholars and soldiers, a civil service of exactness and faithfulness, a well-ordered government of municipalities, not too centralized, and a most healthy condition of industrial and financial prosperity. She stands forth now the best educated nation in Europe—perhaps the thoroughness of her common-school education surpassing even our own country. There is no vast ignorant proletariat at the base of her society, such as threatens the prosperity of England or the good order of New-York. Almost every man can read, and every man has been, for at least three years of his life, a soldier.

But to be a soldier in Prussia, does not make him, as in France, a mere Prætorian, or tool of the Emperor. The Prussian serves his three or five years, he learns order and subordination thoroughly, he is trained in all physical exercises, and is educated in many mental branches at public expense, shortening his term of service by intellectual proficiency; and after his assigned years are finished, he returns to the people, a citizen again, as well as a soldier. His sympathies are not permanently withdrawn from the classes in which he was born. He is a better soldier, from being a citizen and intelligently trained, and a better citizen from his habits of order and subordination. Though so large a class of able young men are thus withdrawn every year from productive labor, so economically is this military administration of the German Kingdom carried on, and so carefully are the economical maxims of the great FRITZ still observed, that the taxes of Prussia are not nearly so burdensome as those of New-York, while her civil administration is a hundred-fold better. No nation in Europe was so well prepared, financially, for war as she was this year; and even this enormous struggle will be borne by her more easily than by France.

The administration of Prussia has fitted her equally for war and for peace. It only needs what it was gradually receiving—an infusion of parliamentary life and a gradual limitation of the royal power—to make it the model Government of Europe. It stands now pre-eminent before the world as the representative of intelligent and united administration, as opposed to Cæsarian ruling by ignorant suffrage. Once already it had broken down, with the vigor of its assault, a feudal Empire. It now hurls itself against Cæsarism, with what final result we shall soon know.

Don Quixote in Utah.

When the Knight of La Mancha set out on his chivalrous errand of rescuing distressed damsels from the power of evil enchanters, and of maintaining the superiority of his peerless Dulcinea to other people's mistresses, his matter-of-fact neighbors were greatly exercised to discover the necessity of his undertaking. Owing possibly to the eminently practical nature of our surroundings, we must confess to a not dissimilar state of mind in regard to the equally Quixotic, if less perilous, adventure which has led Rev. Dr. NEWMAN to the "City of the Saints." Zealous as the great prototype whom he has apparently chosen as a model, he is fired with an ambition to rescue from the evil enchantment of polygamy the people of whose faith it may not inaptly be termed the chief corner-stone. He will maintain against all comers the belief which forms his metaphorical Dulcinea, and, like the valiant Knight, doubtless expects to make his opponents acknowledge the justice of his cause.

Seriously speaking, the enterprise of Dr. NEWMAN is one of doubtful utility, inasmuch as the very conditions of his discussion place him at a disadvantage. No civilized community of the present day, except that which he attacks, accepts polygamy as an institution, for many reasons, religious and moral; but the argument for rejecting it is more based upon the irrefragable demonstrations of social science than upon specific Divine command. While there is abundance of negative evidence that the Creator designed monogamy to be the condition of man as soon as he had reached a sufficiently progressive stage, there is not throughout the Bible any *direct* prohibition of general polygamy recorded; and the same argument applies to many other practices which the laws of modern civilization denounce as crimes. But Dr. NEWMAN essays to prove that "the Bible does not sanction polygamy," forgetful of, or ignoring, the fact that he is thereby playing into the enemy's hands. Assuming for the moment that his opponents were able to prove that the Bible *did* sanction the practice in by-gone ages, they would not in the least affect the position universally taken by civilized Governments in prohibiting it on economical grounds. To prove that the Bible discountenances it would, even were it possible, be simple waste of time. The Mormons break the law of the United States, and for so doing are held in aversion by those who recognize the necessity of that law. But, it may be urged, supposing he can make good his position, he will inevitably inflict a deadly wound on the Mormon doctrine. We do not see how such a result must necessarily follow. There is a vast difference between proving that an act is "not sanctioned" and that it is "forbidden." The "Saints" of Utah are quite ready for any emergency which leaves them a loophole of escape into the broad field of pseudo-revelation, and into this refuge no man of simply human pretensions can follow them. It is more especially in this respect that we consider Dr. NEWMAN's enterprise "Quixotic." Should he vanquish the mortal body of his foe, it will be immediately replaced by an evil genius against whom the weapon of argument will be powerless. One cannot help asking of what possible good a discussion under such conditions can be. If he was his argument the other side remains unbeaten. If he loses it, he will but strengthen those who throw the cloak of religion around a custom which outrages the decencies of modern civilization.

The factitious importance which the discussion will give to the Mormon views of the marriage relation is greatly to be deprecated. By engaging in it Dr. NEWMAN virtually admits that the laws prohibiting polygamy are based upon an interpretation, which may be right or wrong, of the Sacred Scriptures. The first words of the "articles of agreement" which are to bind the disputants are, "The question to be discussed is," so and so; which imply a matter open to dispute and, inferentially, make the issue of that dispute of importance in deciding whether polygamy should or should not be tolerated within our territories. That the tournament of quotations now in progress at Salt Lake will not in the least affect the marriage laws of the States, is but trifling consolation in view of the mischief which may be done to weak-minded people, who would repudiate the plainest dictum of common sense in the nineteenth century if they were once convinced that it did not hold good in the time of the Flood. There is but little doubt that both the Mormon elder, ORSON PRATT, and the anti-polygamous champion who opposes him, will each claim the victory when the fight is over. With every respect for Dr. NEWMAN's good intentions, we cannot help fearing that, like the gallant Don, he will be obliged to see success where a scornful and unsympathetic public will see failure. Polygamy finds no favor among any people who have reached an advanced post in civilization. But its sturdiest enemies will be annoyed at the spectacle of a learned, earnest man sitting down gravely to dispute its Divine authorization with the leaders of a people who practice it in obedience to the pretended revelations vouchsafed to an illiterate impostor.

The Breach of Promise Scandal.

Doubtless the lovely agitators who clamor so volubly for women's rights, have, among many fancied wrongs, some real grievances to complain of. Not to speak of graver matters, it is provoking to a high-spirited woman to be debarred by a stupid conventional prejudice from many of the pleasures and most of the conveniences which men enjoy. So far as the every-day exigencies of life are concerned, woman, in our social system, is subjected to a tyranny none the less irksome because it is impalpable. The right of going out alone after nightfall, or to a place of public amusement without the incumbrance of male escort; the right to be received, if unaccompanied, at hotel or boarding-house, on the same footing as other guests; the right to make her own living in her own way by some more independent method than marriage, if she chooses—these, and the like, are privileges which the single woman may justly sigh for, and feel a just sense of injury in being deprived of.

But if the spinsters of the revolutionary sex may seem to have good ground of complaint, their married sisters have less reason to be discontented. In this country, indeed, chivalric lawgivers have left them little to ask except the right to vote and to go to Congress. In all matters where husband and wife may be supposed to come in conflict on a question of property, the rights of the latter are so carefully guarded as almost to wrong the former. In every respect she is given the advantage. Indeed, our marriage laws almost verify in favor of the wife the old rude adage, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." So thorough is this solicitude for the welfare of the weaker vessel, that it fairly begins before the matrimonial contract is executed, and a breach of promise of marriage is sure to draw from a sympathising jury exemplary damages to the suit of the disconsolate and deserted fair. But let the man who has been jilted seek pecuniary reparation from a Court of justice for his lacerated feelings, and he would be laughed out of the forum and pilloried in all the newspapers. Yet the intrinsic right to redress seems equal in both cases, and the suffering and injury do not greatly differ with sex.

Of course this well-known leaning of our laws has borne natural fruit in a plentiful crop of breach of promise cases, with their usual accompaniments of lackadaisical love-letters to pander to a vulgar appetite and feed an unthinking derision. The lovers' perjuries that Jove used to laugh at are now exposed to the mockery of the herd. And if the unfortunate letter-writer be only as uncertain in his orthography and his syntax as in his affections, we fairly hold our sides in an ecstacy of mirth over his discomfiture. Singularly enough, the favorite hunting-grounds of the breach of promise suitor seems to be Indiana and Illinois, where, from the facility of divorce, one would think their game would be the scarcest. Why Mr. SPRAGUE, of Chicago, should have risked the depletion of his purse and the exposure of his spelling, when he might have flanked the enemy by marrying his dear "Amandy" and divorcing her next week, passes ordinary comprehension, unless on the hypothesis that the gods wished to destroy him. And if the Bostonian gentleman whose "several bushels of letters" Miss UNIQUE BELKNAP, of Clinton, Ind., is about to offer for the sympathizing perusal of the Indiana Bar and the general public, be not entirely demented, he will take the first train for the West, and celebrate his wedding night with an impromptu pyrotechnic display of his amatory correspondence. In a month or so, the same intelligent jury that will otherwise mulct him in half his fortune for declining to marry will as readily free him from the connubial yoke.

Seriously speaking, this frequency of breach of promise suits is a reproach and a scandal to the community. They rarely do good, and are capable of infinite harm by lowering and vulgarising to the level of a commercial transaction, a contract on whose sacredness and security the whole fabric of our society rests. The women who resort to this mode of redress are almost without exception such as make a trade of their affections, and are least worthy of sympathy or compassion. Doubtless, much wrong may be inflicted by breaking the troth-plight, which should be held sacred, but it is a wrong not to be remedied, as it is not to be estimated by dollars. Divorce suits and breach of promise suits are correlative abuses. Let us have fewer of both, and we shall have fewer occasions for either.

We publish today a special message by cable from our own correspondent, giving an account of the trial of a Prussian spy yesterday, at Paris. There can be no doubt that the employment of spies during a campaign has been made part of the science of war by the Prussians. In the war with Austria, the Prussian commanders were kept constantly informed of every movement of the enemy. In the Prussian Army, officers have undertaken work which is not generally regarded as honorable, and which is undoubtedly attended with great risk—as the poor lieutenant to be shot on Wednesday, has discovered to his cost. The French army, it is said, is permeated with Prussian spies—which may help to explain some of the "surprises" lately prepared for the French generals.

The voluminous war correspondence which we publish today abounds in picturesque delineations of the actual hostilities of which superficial details have been given by telegraph, as well as of the preliminary movements of the troops which are now pushing their victorious march toward Paris. The Prussian military authorities, it may be observed, though less rigorous than the French in their exclusion of journalists, take especial care that no communications should pass beyond their camps until after some little delay. Hence the lateness of details of actual engagements from this source, a delay which will, however, be more than compensated for by their fullness and accuracy when received.

Before the prorogation of the British House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE announced, in language whose definiteness formed a striking contrast to previous official declarations on the same subject, the policy of the Government with reference to Belgium. It may be stated that the guarantee of Belgian neutrality was signed by the five Great Powers of Europe, and that with true diplomatic ambiguity the contract was so worded that the intervention of any single Power for its maintenance was not made to appear binding unless conjointly with the others. As Belgium could only be threatened by one or more of the contracting Powers, this, of course, amounted, as an English journal lately remarked, to calling in the wolves to aid in protecting the sheep. Mr. GLADSTONE's Cabinet has, however, in obedience to the obvious will of the nation, declined to take refuge in the verbal difficulties of the treaty, and simply proposed to France and Prussia that an engagement should be contracted with each of them "that if the armies of either belligerent should, during the operations of the war, violate the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other belligerent for the defense of that territory."

The third-party movement in Massachusetts is advocated on the ground that, under WENDELL PHILLIPS' leadership, it will "make such a demonstration upon Republican strength that Republicans will be compelled to accept prohibition, and to nominate candidates who will be acceptable to the friends of temperance." This doctrine may sound well in Massachusetts, where the Republican Party is strong enough to run some risk;—but what would be its effect in New-York? The prohibitionists of this State propose organization as a third party. Can the Republican Party here afford to accept prohibition as an issue? Can it identify itself with prohibition, and at the same time hope to obtain the German vote, the acquisition of which is one of the conditions of success in November? The negative answer that must be given to these inquiries is a refutation of the argument on which the plea for a third party rests. Persons who would force on others their opinions in regard to temperance may not care for the welfare of the Republican Party; they rate their own crotchet above everything. But is a Republican under any obligation to aid them in injuring his party?

It certainly was a most singular fact that no official representative of the Government, the army, or the navy, was present at Admiral FARRAGUT's funeral, last week. We do not for a moment suppose that any disrespect to the memory of the dead hero was intended. The most that can be said is that the authorities at the Navy Department were sadly deficient in official courtesy, and that of all others, the absence of Admiral PORTER is to be regretted.

It seems that our information in regard to the consolidation of the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads was correct, for a new freight tariff has just been issued by those roads, which took effect yesterday. It makes an advance on former rates of about one hundred per cent., and on cattle to $140 a car-load from Buffalo to this City. There has been no further advance in fares as yet, although we understand that one is in contemplation. The organization of this gigantic monopoly is, therefore, settled, and it remains to be seen how long the people will submit to it, and what expedients of legislation against it will be adopted. We trust that some decided action will be taken at the next session of our Legislature.

Brave actions are being performed elsewhere than in the valley of the Moselle. For example, the capture by Officer DENNIS of a rough from the midst of a crowd of companions, in Broadway, on Sunday evening, was a very seasonable act of daring. Mob law, as administered by ruffians, is not a very pleasant prospect to contemplate as the rule of our thoroughfares during the evening hours, but unless our Police can be got to brave alike the resentment and the violence of our City rowdies, it is difficult to see any escape from it. The conduct of the officer in question in retaining his prize in spite of actual assault and threatened shooting is, therefore, deserving of all praise, as well as that of certain citizens who overcame the constitutional horror most people have of being "mashed," and lent their aid on the side of justice and order.

The Mobile *Register* seems to grow more and more fierce in its determination to resist the Fifteenth Amendment and negro suffrage, despite the good advice of the *World*. It declares the Amendment to be a "fraudulent interpolation in the Constitution," and does not propose to acquiesce in it simply for the purpose of getting the negro vote. The new scheme of "Democratic acceptance" does not find as much favor at the South as at the West, and we very much doubt that it can be made popular enough to justify its incorporation in the next national platform of the party.

THE WAR.

(Concluded from First Page.)

inflexible determination to fight to the bitter end."

Referring to the terms of peace lately made public, the same journal says:

"If the Germans are obtuse enough to wish for an Empire after France's example, and their own experience during centuries; if they wish to render immovable the absolute authority of the house of Hohenzollern, and to prostrate themselves before WILLIAM and his descendants, let them do it as much as they choose; that is their business. If that is what they call progress, they prove their ability and fitness to march at the head of Europe and of civilization, as they pretend to. With regard to the downfall of NAPOLEON, there is only one word to say: it was decided some time ago. * * * As for the ORLEANS family We do not believe that it has merited the insult which it has today received from the Prussian Government. * * * They have offered their services to France to fight against Prussia, not in order to seek shelter under the hated flag of the HOHENZOLLERN. We know not the plans of the Imperialist party, to which party our country owes the disasters of the past fortnight and the third invasion. One thing is certain, and that is, that the Empire is defeated, and there is, therefore, no further reason for its existence. But the Empire having passed away, France remains France; France remains invincible. From the time when the enemy stepped on its soil the imperial war became a national war. Those only can lead who are resolved to conquer or to die; those only who will never consent to any deed of shame; those only who have faith in the destiny of the European Democracy, and who know that it belongs to a free and Republican France to march at the head of the nations."

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Germans Thanking the Republicans for Their Sympathy—Meeting of the Seventeenth District Republican Association.

A regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at the Wigwam, Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mr. S. M. SIMONSON in the Chair.

Mr. M. ELLINGER read the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth District, held on the 18th inst.:

Whereas, In the war now raging between Germany and France, so wantonly called forth by the Emperor of the French, and in which Germany has drawn her sword in her defense of honor, manhood and independence, the sympathies of our American fellow-citizens have been so freely expressed in behalf of struggling Germany; and,

Whereas, A new proof has thereby been given that there is a common bond between the Germans and the Americans, and that both are working to realize one object and one problem common to both these nations, who are in the vanguard of civilization, liberty and humanity; and,

Whereas, This spontaneous expression of sympathy is in beautiful accord with the powerful and material assistance rendered by the Germans to this nation in its late struggle for existence, and is an encouragement to the heroic armies of Germany who at this moment are staking their life and blood for the highest interests of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to our American fellow-citizens, and especially the members of the Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District, for the cordial expression of their sympathies and feelings in the resolutions passed at their meeting in the month of July.

Resolved, That while we entertain the tenderest solicitude for our brethren in arms in the old fatherland, we yet cling with attachment and loyalty to our adopted country, akin to those of our fellow-citizens; that our life and treasure are at the command of our adopted country, "The land of the free and the home of the brave," and we hope that a strong and united Germany will work hand in hand with the people of the United States to extend the blessings of liberty and civilization to all corners of the globe.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the German-born citizens of this country to work hand in hand with their native-born fellow-citizens in order to make this Government not only one that is strong and powerful, but also a model of virtue and purity—a Government instituted for the welfare of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association in the name of the German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The resolutions were ordered to be entered on the minutes amidst great applause.

On the motion of Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, a set of resolutions were adopted censuring the falsification of war news by the Democratic journals and the Tammany leaders, for their sympathy with the Napoleonic cause. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to prevent fraudulent voting during the ensuing political campaign.

After the admission of several new members, the majority of whom were colored, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, for the aid of the German wounded soldiers and the support of the families of German fallen soldiers during the European war, met at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening. Over thirty delegates—the required number—being present, permanent officers of the General Committee were elected as follows: Messrs. HUGO WESENDONCK, President; ALBERT KLAMROTH and FREDERICK SCHWEDLER, Vice-Presidents; THEO. G. PETRASCH and EMIL GRAMM[?], Secretaries. From the delegates to the General Committee the following additional members of the Executive Committee of the Society were elected: Messrs. Wm. Gellmann, Dr. H. Gercke, H. Metzner, A. Klamroth, F. A. Wutschel, J. Straubenmüller. The acting Treasurer of the Society, Mr. EMIL SAUER, made a report, showing the following figures:

Total subscriptions	$73,329 39
Not yet received	2,739 00
Total receipts	$70,590 39
Receipts previously reported	$53,311 50
Expenses for sending surgeons to the German Army	311 82
Collection expenses	34 00
Deposit in the German-American Bank	16,952 37
Total	$70,590 39

During the meeting additional subscriptions to the amount of $154 were received by the Treasurer. The following is a list of the principal subscriptions, in addition to the list published in the TIMES: "Harmonia" Society, $2,000; "Liederkranz" Society, (second collection among members,) $1,000; Sixteenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society, (second contribution,) $929 75; W. A. Kobbe, $500; Frank & Gans, $500; Louis von Hoffman, (second subscription,) $500; Woerishoffer & Co., $300; Mueller & Bastian, $250; Henry Schmeder, $250; Wolde & Dogener, $200; Rudolph Lexow, $250; Club "Germania," $231; Marsley, Schalk & Co., $200; Kling Brothers, $150; Fr. Beck, $150; Heubner & Heller, $150; Felix Stoeber, $100; A. Bergmann, $100; West-side Bank, $100; "Vorwaerts" Society, $100; G. W. Faber, $100; G. L. Hoppenstedt, $100; M. M., $100; Chas. J. H. Vogt, $100; E. G. Wiechmann & Co., $100; A. Schwendler, $100; Marx & Co., $100; Julius Gerson & Co., $100; S. Mendelson, $100; Schleswig-Holstein Society, $100. A special committee was appointed to effect the organization of ward German patriotic aid societies in those wards of this City where none exist yet. The secretaries were instructed to make up lists of all German singing and other German societies of this City, with a view to inducing them to become also German patriotic aid societies, as far as they have not yet constituted themselves such. The meeting then adjourned.

German Turners' Patriotic Subscriptions.

The Turnverein of this City has resolved to send its war subscriptions to Dr. LOUIS BUECHNER, at Darmstadt. The latter is President of a Turners' Sanitary Commission, organized by the Turners of Germany, with head-quarters at Darmstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt. The patriotic subscriptions of the New-York Turnverein amount thus far to about $500.

WAR NOTES.

The old Prussian Field-Marshal, Count WRANGEL, who is now 84, has, probably in consequence of his age, not been appointed to any command in the present war. As he informed his regiment, the Third Cuirassiers, lately, as they passed through Berlin, he had petitioned the King to be allowed to take part in the campaign as a private cuirassier in his own regiment. The King, however, did not grant the request, and the veteran General, who had fought the French once before, is, therefore, compelled to stay at Berlin and make himself useful in a more peaceable way.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times gives a detailed catalogue of the German forces in the field. The North German armies consist, firstly, of 550,000 line, with 1,200 guns and 85,000 cavalry; secondly, of 187,000 reserve, with 234 guns and 18,000 cavalry; and, thirdly, of 205,000 Landwehr, with 10,000 cavalry, making a grand total of 944,000 men, with 1,680 mobilized guns and 120,000 horses. To these must be added, firstly, the Bavarians—60,000 line, with 192 guns and 14,000 horses, 25,000 reserve with 2,400 horses, and 28,000 Landwehr; secondly, the Würtembergers—22,000 line with 54 guns and 6,200 horses, 5,500 reserve, and 6,000 Landwehr; and, thirdly, the Badeners—18,000 line with 54 guns, 4,000 reserve, and 9,000 Landwehr. All the German troops taken together as under arms at the present moment reach the enormous figure of 1,124,000 men. Six weeks ago on the peace footing they numbered no more than 380,000.

The following incident is related by the special correspondent of the London Times: "I have been the accidental and unseen witness to a little scene just now, which is worth recording. A country cart was rumbling down the street with two wounded officers—young men—on their way to the station. An officer on foot beckoned to the driver to stop, and went up to the cart, the occupants of which tried to salute him, but he made a gesture, and leaning over entered into conversation with them for ten minutes, evidently asking after their wounds. On going he shook each by the hand, and continued his way up the street, accompanied by two other officers. He halted at my quarters and inquired if there were any wounded inside—they had been removed, some to their last resting-place—then went on, and meeting a cart full of wounded soldiers, talked to them each in turn, and so went on visiting the hospitals and the wounded in the most unostentatious manner. It was the Crown Prince. No wonder his men are fond of him. Many did not know him till he had passed on. He told how the soldiers, one and all, seem to rejoice in their wounds, and make light of them for the sake of the cause, and there was an honest exultation in his tone at the honor of commanding such troops."

The belief that the Emperor was at Woerth with McMAHON gains ground, as several French officers agree in the statement. His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, seems to think it was probable.

M. EUGENE GODARD, says the Sémaphore, of Marseilles, has placed himself at the disposal of the Emperor to direct a corps of aeronauts, equipped with Montgolfiers of his invention, which may be pierced with a projectile and yet continue their ascent.

The Crown Prince, in answer to an inquiry as to the fate of the correspondents of Le Gaulois and Le Figaro, said, in a good-natured way, he would let them go in a few days, "for they can do no harm by telling all they have seen."

Wissembourg, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the first German prize in this war, has an ominous sound in French ears. It was on account chiefly of his having lost it against the German Army under WURMSER and the Prince of WALDECK in 1793, that BEAUHARNAIS was guillotined by order of the Convention—BEAUHARNAIS, the grandfather of the third NAPOLEON. Having been raised to the rank of one of the ten Reichsstädte of Alsace in 1347, Wissembourg was first occupied by LOUIS XIV. in 1673, and handed over to France at the peace of Ryswick. Twice it was reconquered by Germany, in 1744 and 1793; but France, having set great stress upon its fortifications, which covered Alsace from the north, each time recovered it by immense efforts. These fortifications date chiefly from the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Marshal VILLARS constructed the formidable lines de la Lauter which ran along nearly the whole length of the River Lauter.

The London Post says that upward of 500 applications recently made at the Embassy at Paris alone for passports by British subjects returning from foreign tours, and even by old residents in Paris who fear the chances of war, and, still more, the dangers of revolution. The boats from Dover and Folkestone are empty, while the packets from Calais and Boulogne are overcrowded.

The special correspondent of the London Times, speaking of the battle of Woerth, says: "The Prussians, like generous enemies, admit the gallantry which could not resist them, and the soldiers say that nothing in the hottest of the fighting at Königgrätz could at all compare with the fighting at Woerth."

Col. Marquis D'ESPEUILLES, Aide-de-Camp of the Prince Imperial, was one of the victims in the battle of Reichshoffen. He was in the reserve, but requested as a favor to be allowed to accompany Marshal McMAHON. Count ROBERT DE VAGNE, was also killed, and a M. DE GRAMMONT, said to be a brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Marshal McMAHON lost his military chest, his baggage, his papers, and the plan of the campaign. The chest was not very full, but was to have received $120,000 the next day. Two wounded Pay-masters arrived in Paris, yesterday, each with 10,000 francs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

REOPENING OF THE OLYMPIC.

Last evening the Olympic reopened for the Fall and Winter season, with an adaptation of HERVÉ's comic opera, "Le Petit Faust," in which Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and her troupe appeared. Since last season the troupe has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Miss MARION TAYLOR, Miss LULA PRIOR, Mr. H. T. ALLEN, Mr. WM. CRANE and Mr. CHARLES DREW. Of the beauty, grace, and unfailing vivacity of Mrs. OATES, we have so often spoken, that it would be superfluous to make more than a mere reference to the fact now. Last evening, as Mephisto, though evidently not in her usual voice, she played with a charming grace, archness and spirit that carried her audience with her to the very end of the opera. As Martha, a spinster who never says die, and who presides over a "finishing school for young ladies," Mr. FOX was excruciatingly funny, playing the character with a grave, quiet humor, that kept his audience in roars of laughter. Miss TAYLOR, as Marguerite, sang very sweetly, and fairly divided the honors of the evening with Mrs. OATES. Mr. H. T. ALLEN's Faust was very fairly given, and the same may be said of Mr. CHARLES DREW's Mebel. The little part of Valentine, "commander of the horse marines," was made the most of by Mr. CRANE; and Miss LULA PRIOR appeared to advantage as Karl. The setting of the piece was all that could be desired, the second and third scenes being particularly good, and fully appreciated by the large audience present. The dresses are all new and of the most gorgeous description, particularly those of the "horse marines," which must be seen to be believed in. The piece was altogether a decided success, and will doubtless run for weeks to come.

NIBLO'S.

The bill at this house was changed last evening, when "The Duke's Motto" was withdrawn, to give place to "Under the Palm," an adaptation of TENNYSON's Enoch Arden. The parts of the hero and heroine were played respectively by Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT and Miss LOUISA MOORE. Mr. BARRETT succeeded in engaging the attention and arousing the enthusiasm of his audience, though the play, it must be confessed, belongs to that class sometimes denominated as tedious. Miss MOORE gave a pleasing impersonation of the part of Annie Lee, and fully earned the applause she received. A new play, "True as Steel," written expressly for Mr. BARRETT, is in preparation, and will shortly be given. Notwithstanding the heat, the house was, last evening, filled to its utmost capacity.

WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

A Man Shoots his Wife, his Child, and a Neighbor, and Attempts to Kill Himself—Wonderful Escape from Death of all of Them.

An occurrence that involved the injury, more or less serious, of four persons, but which will not be attended with loss of life, took place last evening at No. 234 Gouverneur-street, and, as usual in such cases, had its origin in domestic troubles. A man named WM. H. GORDON, a native of Ireland, thirty years of age, has, for some time past, lived unhappily with his wife, ELLEN, forty years of age, the trouble, according to her version, originating in his idleness, as she says she has supported him for years past. His statement is that the affections of his wife have been alienated from him by one CATHARINE McCONNELL, an intimate of his wife, about her own age, who has for some time resided in the house with her. Latterly, the husband and wife have quarreled for the possession of their child, CHARLES GORDON, three years of age. Sunday night GORDON appeared at the Seventh Precinct Station-house, asking the intervention of the Police to take the child from the mother and give it to him, but Sergt. BUCKMAN told him the Police had no authority in the matter, and he went away without remark.

Last evening GORDON appeared at the house in Gouverneur-street, of which his wife occupied the upper part, and demanded that she should turn out the woman McCONNELL, but this the wife peremptorily refused to do. GORDON then drew a revolver, and firing three shots in rapid succession succeeded in wounding the three persons in the room. The first shot took effect in the left temple of his wife, ELLEN; the second in the left elbow of CATHARINE McCONNELL, and the third grazed the face of the child CHARLES, merely scratching it. He then pointed the pistol at his own breast and fired, but the chamber being loaded only with shot, the wound was very slight. He then ran into the street and was soon captured.

Shooting Affray in the Street.

At a late hour last night, the notorious JACK HUSSEY, who lives at No. 242 Monroe-street, was passing through Water-street, near Jefferson, where he got into an altercation with JOHN FRANKLIN, of No. 580 Water-street, and a fight ensued. FRANKLIN believing himself overmatched and in danger of his life, soon drew a revolver, and fired upon his antagonist, the ball taking effect in the left elbow-joint of HUSSEY, where it yet remains, causing a very serious wound. Officer DYER, of the Seventh Precinct, ran up, and arrested FRANKLIN before he could leave the ground. The prisoner and the wounded man were taken to the Seventh Precinct, from whence the latter was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital. FRANKLIN will be arraigned this morning at the Essex Market Police Court.

Fatal Ferry Accident.

About 8 o'clock last evening, an unknown man attempted to jump from a Barclay-street Hoboken ferry-boat, on the Hoboken side, as the boat was entering the slip, and fell between the boat and the bridge. He was caught between the two and his head crushed, and death ensued immediately. He is supposed, from a ticket in his pocket, to have been a resident of Newark. He was between thirty and forty years of age. Coroner GREGG will hold an inquest.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Queen of England Again Lectured—Mr. Gladstone Proposed as Regent—Trips of the German Steamers to be Resumed—Trouble Among the Portuguese Soldiers at Madeira.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily News copies, with approval, the Spectator's article concerning the Queen's personal absence from the seat of Government even in a crisis like the present. The News goes still further, and argues that the Premier, Mr. GLADSTONE, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform.....Mr. FARNSWORTH, Grand Sire of the Oddfellows of the United States, sailed today in the steamer Java, on his return home. Mr. AUSTIN has gone to Berlin.

BREMEN, Aug. 22.—The North German Lloyd's announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to resume their trips to America, and a time-table for their departure will soon be issued.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Hamburg American Company's steamer Holsatia has gone to Greenock.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 22.—The Belgian Government has submitted to the Legislative Chambers a project of law regulating steamer service between Antwerp and New-York.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 22.—A movement having for its object to make GALESCO Regent of Roumania, has been defeated.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—Insubordination has manifested itself among the Portuguese troops stationed in the Island of Madeira.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

More Resolutions—Plan of Organization Reported—Sixth Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The Labor Congress met this morning, with thirty-five members present. Mr. REDSTONE, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the ship-building material used by American ship-builders should be exempt from imposts and other duties.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered a resolution that was tabled on Saturday, relating to the degradation of staff officers, engineers, pay-masters and surgeons of the navy. It did not appear at all in the minutes, therefor he moved its adoption. It was adopted. A resolution expressing approval of the International Working Men's Association was adopted. Also, a resolution instructing the Secretary to provide a record of the votes of the Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions pertaining to the labor interest. The Committee on Organization presented a report. Mr. WOLF offered a substitute for the report, which was laid on the table. The section declaring the basis of representation met with considerable opposition, but was passed. The point made by those opposing it was that the basis excluded independent labor organizations in the States that did not have State organizations. The salary of the President was fixed at $1,500.

The following Committee on the National Political Organization was appointed: S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts; A. M. Puett, Indiana; John Maguire, Missouri; Moses W. Fields, Michigan; Alexander Campbell, Illinois; Robert Gilchrist, Kentucky; D. S. Curtiss, District of Columbia; John Siney, Pennsylvania; John B. Wolf, West Virginia; A. M. Phelps, Connecticut; J. A. Worthington, California; Clinton Briggs, Nebraska; A. M. West, Mississippi; F. L. Miller, Tennessee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon there were about forty delegates present. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization was resumed, and each section separately considered and passed. The time for the next meeting was fixed as the third Monday in August. Mr. DAVIS offered an additional section, which was adopted, providing that no delegate shall be admitted who is not a bona fide member of the organization he represents. On a motion to adopt the Constitution as a whole, much confusion arose. Mr. SANFORD declared it had been prepared by a clique. The Committee repelled the insinuation. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and announced yeas 38, nays 11, and declared carried. Subsequently the record was corrected, and the vote declared 33 yeas and 18 nays, which would defeat the Constitution, not being a two-thirds vote. Much confusion followed. Vice-President left the chair, saying he would resign. President TREVELLICK finally declared the constitution adopted. On motion, delegates bound themselves to forward ten dollars each, in ten days after their return home, for the purpose of paying their indebtedness to President TREVELLICK. A resolution by Mr. SARGE, to dispense with prayer at the opening of the Congress, was tabled.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Philadelphia—Sympathy for the Germans.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met here today. Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, acted as Chairman, and THOS. G. BAKER, of New-York, Secretary. Communications were read from Hon. R. C. McCORMICK, of Arizona, and Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut. The Secretary read the full report of the operations of the past month, and presented a cheerful prospect for the Fall elections. Speeches were made by Mr. CARSON, of Maryland; Mr. WOOD, of Delaware; and Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee heartily sympathise with the German people in their present war with NAPOLEON, recognizing as we do that it is not a contest between the French people and the Germans, but an effort on the part of an unprincipled adventurer to disturb the peace of Europe for his own personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the subordinate Councils throughout the United States be requested to manifest their sympathy by donations in aid of the local societies, and by resolutions showing our sincere sympathy with Germany, the friend of education and of civil and religious liberty.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

The North Carolina Troubles—Proceedings in the Courts—Probable Release of a Crowd of Prisoners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—Judge PEARSON, in Chambers today, commenced the examination of the bench warrant cases of the State vs. WILEY. Nineteen negroes and four whites for the State, and thirteen whites and three negroes for the defense were sworn as witnesses. This was completed at 10½ o'clock, and the Court was adjourned until 3 o'clock. On the reassembling of the Court, three witnesses were examined for the State, and the Court was again adjourned. Nothing was elicited beyond a description of the building where STEPHENS' body was found. Judge PEARSON, was applied to, but refused to call out BERGEN, who was bailed to appear today, he having gone to his command. Counsel stated that they had affidavits that BERGEN had threatened the life of released prisoners who made affidavits regarding his cruelties and tortures.... Judge BROOKS, of the United States District Court, opens his Court to-morrow, and will probably release thirty or more prisoners now under arrest. KIRK and BERGEN will be present to answer for contempt in not delivering the prisoners, who were brought before Judge PEARSON; also, the civil suit for damages. FELIX ROAN, who was released by Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury, for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge PEARSON, appeared today and was bailed.

The Illinois Press Association—Reception in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The Illinois Press Association arrived here this morning, and were received by the Corporation and the Toronto Press. They inspected the Globe Office, and were driven to the various points of interest in the city. To-night they were entertained by Hon. GEORGE BROWN, proprietor of the Globe, at his residence. They express themselves delighted with their reception since their arrival in Canada, and astonished at the evidence of progress in Ontario. Tomorrow they will be entertained at public luncheon by the citizens, and leave in the evening for Montreal.

LONG BRANCH.

Parades and Reviews of the Ninth—The President Saluted—Serenades and Fireworks—Personal.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 22.—Two hundred of the Ninth Regiment left for home this morning, but will return during the week. Col. FISK went to the City on the morning boat and returned this evening. The grand dress parade and review in camp at 6 o'clock was witnessed by 5,000 people, after which the regiment paraded down the beach, the staff officers mounted. Along the route the ladies waved handkerchiefs from the balconies, salutes were fired, flags dipped and over three hundred carriages followed the procession, presenting a lively scene. They marched to President GRANT's cottage, where the compliment was acknowledged, when the regiment returned and halted at the West End Hotel, and went through the manual of arms. On their return to camp they were saluted with fireworks from all the hotels. The regimental band serenaded the Continental Hotel guests. JOSEPH HENDRICKSON's horse, which ran away yesterday, injuring a lady and gentleman, ran away again this evening; the driver, Mr. SINCLAIR, was injured seriously, a fence was knocked down, a wagon belonging to Mr. SINCLAIR was smashed in, and considerable other damage was done....Ex-Secretary BORIE left here this morning. President GRANT and family took a drive around the country today, and returned to his cottage.

WASHINGTON.

Destruction of Canceled Bonds—Information from Cuba—The Practice-Ship Savannah at Madeira—Hearing of the Interminable McGarrahan Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The canceled bonds representing the reduction of the national debt, amounting to $120,000,000, having been counted and entered on the books of the various Treasury Bureaus through which they are required to pass, have been finally turned over to the Committee designated to superintend their destruction, and were today committed to the flames.

CUBANS STILL HOPEFUL.

Information from Cuba which has reached the sympathizers with the revolutionary cause here, represents the situation as favorable to the insurgents, who are said to be still holding their ground.

NEWS FROM THE SAVANNAH.

The practice-ship Savannah, having the midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy on board, has been heard from at Funchal, Madeira, where she arrived on the 6th inst. All on board being well, she was to sail on the 10th for Fortress Monroe, expecting to arrive there about the 12th of September.

THE M'GARRAHAN CASE.

The evidence of Mr. STODDARD that the land patent for the Panoche Grande Mexican grant was signed by him, as Secretary, during Mr. LINCOLN's term, seems to have given a new lease of life to the interminable McGarrahan case. In the Supreme Court of the district, today, a notice was issued by Judge HUMPHREYS to the Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of the Land Office, to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against them. The hearing is to be had on the 30th inst.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman BUTLER, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tenn., on Aug. 30, the charges against him.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Hon. JAMES M. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, left Washington to-night on business connected with the pardon of O'NEIL and other Fenians.

Conventions in Cincinnati—Murder and Suicide at Davenport, Iowa—Fire in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 22.—The Irish National Convention assembles here to-morrow morning, at Mozart Hall, and will remain in session several days. About one hundred delegates are present. They will sit with closed doors....The joint Committee having in charge the Southern Commercial Convention to occur here, determined today on a list of subjects for discussion, embracing the southern Atlantic cities and Europe....Hon. AARON F. PERRY, who has been spoken of as Republican candidate for Congress from the First Ohio District, will publish a card to-morrow, saying he is not a candidate.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At Davenport, Iowa, last Saturday, a Mrs. KOENIG drowned her two children, aged four and two years, in a bucket of water, and then committed suicide by jumping into a well....A prize-fight for $500 a side took place yesterday near Channahan, Will County, Illinois, between KANE and DENNISON. Four rounds were fought, and KANE was declared the winner. Sheriff JOHNSON, of Will County, appeared at the close of the fight, and arrested eleven of the ring-leaders....A fire this afternoon destroyed buildings Nos. 360 to 366, inclusive, on Taylor-street, and Nos. 180 to 187 Blue Island-avenue. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000. The buildings were small.

The Bogus Telegram—A Reward Offered for the Apprehension of its Author.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The following is authorized by the Executive Committee of the State Associated Press: Five hundred dollars reward—The Executive Committee of the New-York State Associated Press will pay a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the dispatch transmitted from Troy to New-York on Friday morning, Aug. 19, announcing the sudden and serious illness of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs.

(Signed) ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Canadian Fires Still Extending—Extensive Destruction of Property.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The fires are still burning in all directions. The distress and suffering are incalculable. The Governor's residence is in danger. The mills have closed and all hands are out fighting the fire. A public meeting will be held to devise means for relieving the distressed.

Suicide of a Journalist.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—Mr. FINDLAY, formerly editor of the New-York Albion, committed suicide by drowning last night. From a letter found on his person, it is supposed that business embarrassment was the cause of the act. A sun-stroke received some time since disqualified him from literary pursuits.

Base-Ball—New-York Clubs in the Provinces.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—The international base-ball match between the Knickerbocker Base-Ball Club, of New-York, and the Montreal Base-Ball Club, of this city, was played this afternoon. The game was won by the Knickerbockers.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Athletics defeated the Forest City Base-Ball Club this afternoon by a score of 29 to 11. The game was well contested throughout, and but few errors were made on either side. The following is the score by innings:

Forest City	[illegible]—11
Athletic	[illegible]—29

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—Washington Engine Company No. 8, of Hudson, reached here today, and was received by Young America Engine Company No. 6, and escorted to all places of public interest. The visitors left for home to-night.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Two more incendiary fires occurred here on Monday. A man named KERWIN DOLAN was seen to leap from a window in BOGARDUS' manufactory, and a few minutes afterward flames were seen issuing from the building. DOLAN was arrested.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 22.—J. Q. SHERLEY, has received within the last three days 8,000 head of Texan cattle for California and Idaho. Eight car loads were shipped East, via the Union Pacific Railway today.....The first engine for the Colorado Central Railway arrived here today and goes to Denver tomorrow.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool Aug. 13, and Queenstown 14th, and the City of Washington from Liverpool two days earlier, arrived at this port last evening. The Scotia brings four days later news than was received by the Batavia.

The London Telegraph remarks that nothing could have been more friendly, more dignified, and more honorable than the tone which Mr. MOTLEY has assumed throughout his dealings with our Government. It has no reason to suppose that the Minister has in any way changed his views with reference to the points at issue between this country and America; but he has urged them in a manner which left room for fair discussion and honest difference, and not after the fashion of Mr. SUMNER's intemperate and illogical indictment. The consequence is that he has obtained a hearing which could not have been conceded to any one-sided exposition of partisan views; and he has, it is hoped, paved the way for a permanent and amicable settlement of the questions which still divide England and America. It is no light praise to say that Mr. MOTLEY has sustained the repute in which the very highest American diplomatists have been held in England, but to that praise the departing Minister is justly entitled. In all free States where parties hold rule in turn there are many considerations bearing on home politics of whose cogency foreigners cannot fairly judge; and we are certain that Mr. MOTLEY would most justly resent any attempt to convert his recall into an occasion for depreciating the merits of Republican institutions. The reverse which has befallen him is one to which every servant of party-Government is liable on both sides the Atlantic; and all we can offer to the departing visitor is our frank assurance that, though any American Minister will be welcome among us, his successor will find it hard to regain the place which Mr. MOTLEY's personal qualities and reputation had insured to him in England as well as in America.

The indictment against the two women WATERS and ELLIS for baby-farming, at Brixton and other places, now includes five charges of murder—namely, the murder of the child of JEANNETTE TASSIE COWAN, and of four other infants, names unknown. They are further charged with conspiracy, obtaining money by false pretenses, and also with attempting to obtain money by false pretenses. It is stated that since their commitment on the capital charges there has been a great change in their conduct. They have lost that levity which enabled them to laugh so frequently in Court when their letters, containing a number of cant phrases, were read, and they now manifest great anxiety as to the result of the trial.

A case is reported from Liverpool, in which a man named PETER DEDRICK was charged with cruelty to his son, a lad twelve years of age. The cruelty is said to have consisted in tying the lad's neck and heels together, and, when in that position, thrashing him "in the most brutal manner"—so severely, indeed, that he had made several attempts to commit suicide. The defendant was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace.

Incendiary fires have recently devastated the moors on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. That they are the willful work of mischievous hands is said to be beyond a doubt. The affair commenced with the firing of a heath of Lord MALMESBURY's, near Heron Court, and on the following day, with a high wind blowing, Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY's moors were set on fire in three places simultaneously. It was impossible to master the flames, which swept down toward his shooting-lodge, a mass of fire at least a mile in extent, and under cover of the smoke the "roughs" of the neighborhood came in, doing their utmost to spread the fire beneath the pretext of helping to extinguish it. It burnt on for miles in the directions of Poole and Wimborne, doing immense mischief on the estate of Canford, which belongs to Sir IVOR GUEST. At the very same time two other incendiary fires were raging—one near Corfe Castle and the other on Fern Down, north of the River Stour. The fact that so many incendiary fires were burning at once, and that a day was chosen when the wind blew towards several gentlemen's residences, may well excite the suspicion that plunder on a large scale was intended. If so, the scheme was foiled, although great mischief was done.

The will of Right Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, Earl of CLARENDON, K. G., G. C. B., P. C., late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was proved in London by his eldest surviving son, Right Hon. EDWARD HYDE, Earl of Clarendon, and his sons-in-law, Hon. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, M. P., and Baron SKELMERSDALE, the joint acting executors. His lordship has appointed his wife sole guardian of his children that may be in their minority. The will is dated July 31, 1866, and a codicil Aug. 11, 1868. He devises his estates at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, and all other his real estates to his eldest son and successor and to his issue. He directs that his pictures and paintings, which he designates "the Clarendon Collection," at The Grove or elsewhere, numbering upward of one hundred and fifty, and all other pictures are to continue as heir-looms. He bequeaths to his wife, Lady KATHARINE, the daughter of the first Earl of VERULAM, an immediate legacy of £1,000, and all moneys in her own name in the London and South-western Railway and at her bankers; all her jewels and such plate and books as she may select, as well as carriages and horses, and the residence, The Grove Mill-house, with the furniture. He bequeaths to his brother, Hon. CHAS. PELHAM VILLIERS, an annuity of £300; to his sister-in-law, Hon. Mrs. EDWARD VILLIERS, £200 a year, and the cottage, The Firs; to his daughter, Lady EMILY, and his younger sons, each a legacy of £7,000, in addition to any other provision for them. He appoints his son, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

GADDSHILL-PLACE.

The Sale of Dickens' Household Effects.

From the London News of Aug. 11.

The sale of Mr. DICKENS' household effects, at his residence, Gaddshill-place, Higham, near Rochester, commenced yesterday afternoon, at a little past 1 o'clock. The weather was of a very varied character, and the frequent occurrence of heavy showers had perhaps something to do with the comparative thinness of the attendance. A large proportion of those present were evidently country people and brokers, but with these were mixed several ladies and gentlemen, some of whom had apparently come from London or from the surrounding neighborhoods out of curiosity and a desire to see a place rendered famous by the residence of a great literary man and the most popular novelist of the day. The sale was conducted in a large tent which had been pitched in the garden at the side of the house. The house itself was not open to visitors, but the greater part of the pleasure grounds were free to strangers, and many persons wandered about gazing through the windows into the deserted and melancholy-looking rooms. The pretty little Swiss chalet, which is reached by a subterranean passage leading from the lawn in front of the house, under the road, into a pleasant, shadowy nook of trees, was an object of particular interest, owing to its having been the place where Mr. DICKENS passed the morning immediately preceding the fatal attack. The external flight of stairs and balconies commanding the windows enabled visitors to scan the whole interior almost as well as if they had been inside; and here were to be seen the tables on which the novelist wrote, and the seats on which he lounged. Gads-hill-place is as pleasant a retreat as a tired literary man need desire; and when the sun was out yesterday it looked gay and smiling enough. When, however, the great, dark clouds came sailing over, and the rain pattered down, the sadness of the recent event occurring there was borne in upon the mind; and the sight of the black dog, Linda, wandering about the tent where the sale was going on, added to the sense of desolation and loss. The leafy lanes, broad fields, breezy commons and widening river, (the river which DICKENS loved so deeply,) pleasantly relieved these feelings; and the old-fashioned country inn, the Sir John Falstaff, immediately opposite the house, was alive with custom through the greater part of the day. The effects to be sold consisted of household furniture, linen, about 200 dozen of wines and liquors, china, glass, horses, carriages, green-house plants, and miscellaneous goods. The sale yesterday comprised the contents of the yard, meadow, garden, conservatory, coach-house, harness-room, stable and chalet. It was singular to find a few old flower-pots going for a guinea, a wheelbarrow for £1 1s., a coil of rope and sundries for 10s., and some pea-protectors for 17s. A small stack of new meadow hay, about six loads, fetched £29, and a canvas tent £4 15s. Some of the garden implements went up to fair prices, under the influence of competition, and a lead statue of Cupid on a stone pedestal—an ordinary garden ornament—brought £6 10s., after a smart contest. The flowers, ferns, and contents of the vinery and conservatory, realized no very remarkable sums; and the carriages, &c., seemed to go rather cheaply. A four-wheeled spring-van fetched only £8, an Irish jaunting-car £4, a basket phaeton £15 15s., a handsome brougham £35 14s., and the grey cob, "Trotty Veck," £41. The furniture in the chalet was sold at the chalet itself—the auctioneer taking his stand in the balcony outside the first floor, and the bidders assembling below. Here, a square oak pillar and claw table fetched £1 5s.; a longer oak table, £1 2s.; an oak seat, with cushions, £1 1s.; an oak tool-box, £2 5s.; another square oak pillar and claw table, £1 11s.; the oak table on which Mr. DICKENS is said to have written for the last time, £5; and a bird's-eye maple Bergère arm-chair, (after a great deal of competition,) £11. This closed the day's proceedings.

JAMESPORT CAMP-MEETING.

Description of the Location and Grounds—Dedication Services—Interesting Exercises.

Jamesport is a small village in the township of Riverhead, situated on Peconic Bay, five miles east of Riverhead village. The Long Island Railroad runs half a mile north of the village proper; a store, a hotel, a Methodist church and the village school-house are the principal buildings. Most of the dwellings are on the main street, which runs north and south, extending from the depot to the wharf in the bay. One hundred houses would be a liberal estimate for the number of buildings within the settlement. Originally this was expected to be the terminus of the railroad, but as it was projected for a Boston route, the ice in Peconic Bay was an insurmountable difficulty, and Greenport, seventeen miles beyond, was selected for the eastern terminus of the railroad and the western terminus of the steam-boats, which connected with the Boston and Providence Road at Stonington.

A few New-York families are here to spend the Summer, and a more quiet place, with equal advantages, cannot, perhaps, be found in the State. The village street is shaded with stately trees of large growth. The shores of the bay, with a good beach, stretch out for miles east and west of the main street. A number of beautiful groves within a quarter of a mile of the village, including the one occupied by the camp-meeting, offer shade and solitude to those who need rest and recreation.

The camp-meeting grounds proper are situated adjoining the railroad depot and about a half mile from the bay. For a long time camp-meetings have been held in this grove, but only this year have the grounds been permanently located. Long Island is divided into two districts of the M. E. Church, presided over, respectively, the north, by Elder J. G. MERWIN, the south, by Elder E. E. GRISWOLD; but on account of the peculiar formation of the island the camp grounds are located, respectively, in the western section of the island, (Merrick,) and the eastern, (Jamesport.)

The following Churches are more especially interested in the Jamesport Camp-meeting: Riverhead, Jamesport, Cutchogue, Mattituck, Southold, Greenport and Orient, of the Northern District, and Patchogue, Moriches, Good Ground, South Houghton, West Houghton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor and East Hampton, of the Southern District.

When it was first proposed to purchase ground and permanently locate, an association was formed by the pastor and one layman of each Church, appointed by the Quarterly Conference. A committee was appointed, headed by Rev. R. F. HADLEY, of Riverhead. The present site, containing about six acres, was purchased.

The plan adopted for laying out the ground is very similar to the one adopted at Merrick. It has the form of an ellipsis. On the south of the circle, in which are placed the benches for the audience, is the preacher's cottage, about twenty-five feet square. Directly in front of this will be the preacher's stand. At present, and during the present session, a part of the cottage will be used for the stand. Five of the tents located in the first circle are public tents, used for prayer-meetings, children's meetings and public service in rainy weather. The remaining tents in this circle, about thirty, are private and society tents. On account of the formation of the ground, it being desirable to have the preacher's stand on the highest part of the knoll, the plan for the auditorium is not in the centre of the grove, consequently there will be only two circles on the west, while on the east there will be four. Located on the centre circle are the dining-tent, restaurants, ice cream tents, &c. Three streets intersect the circle from the north, east and west respectively. About fifty private tents have been put up, and up to the present time the following Churches have erected society tents: Greenport, Rev. Thos. Stevenson; Sag Harbor, Rev. Edward Warriner; Southold, Rev. William Russell; Cutchogue, Rev William E. Tompkinson, and Riverhead, Rev. R. F. Hadley. Among the prominent parties who are on the ground with their families, are John S. Marcy, Esq., of Riverhead, Addison Brown, Esq., of Greenport; George Brown, Esq., of Sag Harbor.

All day yesterday new arrivals were reaching the grounds, and the raising of tents and the fixing of those who had been more fortunate and secured tents ready raised made great commotion. About 5 P. M. things began to be more settled. Elders MERWIN and GRISWOLD arrived early in the day and announced that dedication service would take place in the evening. The following regulations are conspicuously posted through the ground:

"No walking or loud talking will be permitted within the inclosure during public service. Public service will commence at 10 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. No person, unless provided with a tent, will be allowed, under any circumstances, to remain on the ground after 10 P. M. All meetings must close and the camp be kept quiet at the signal from the stand. [illegible]"

On Sunday, although the camp was not formally opened, impromptu services were held. Rev. CHARLES E. GLOVER, of [illegible] Church, Brooklyn, preached, and FATHER OLDHAM, of Stamford, Conn., delivered a powerful exhortation. About 500 persons were present. Last evening fully 1,500 persons listened to the dedication services. Both Elders MERWIN and GRISWOLD delivered short dedicatory addresses, and an interesting discourse was listened to from Rev. WM. RUSSELL, of Southold. His text was taken from the Prayer of David, fifty-first Psalm, seventh to thirteenth verses, inclusive. Experience, he said, is an essential qualification for usefulness. No one can impart what he does not possess, or teach what he does not know. Experience lends peculiar fitness to the teacher or the preacher. The Psalmist had regard to these principles when he said, "Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners will be converted."

The singing interspersed throughout the exercises was very fine and sounded magnificently through the natural aisles of the grove sanctuary. The Committee, up to the present time, have spent $1,000 in addition to the $1,[illegible] purchase-money for the grounds, upon the buildings and furniture, and hope during the present session to realize this amount from the sale of lots. About $600 has already been secured. The lots are twenty-five feet front and thirty feet deep.

The New Police Shield.

The following general order was issued from Police Head-quarters last evening:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 21.—The Board of Police has adopted new shields for Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen of the force, which are to supersede those now in use, on and after the 1st of September next. The Captain's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, and the letters "Municipal Police, Captain." The Sergeant's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, and the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y., Sergeant." The patrolman's shield is of white metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the City of New-York, the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y.," and numerals showing the record-number of the patrolmen who wear the respective shields. The shield of the patrolman has a novel method of attaching it to the coat, designed to prevent the loss of shields by accident. Coats will need to be prepared beforehand for this manner of attaching, so that the new shield may be worn on and after Sept. 1. On the last day of August next you will require each member of your command to surrender his old shield and deliver to him a new shield. You will cause a perfect record to be kept of such exchange, and make a written report to this Department, setting forth the name of each member in alphabetical order, the number of the shield surrendered, the number of the new shield issued, with the signature of each member opposite thereto. To insure accuracy in the exchange and reports, blank forms will be furnished to be filled up and returned to this Department. You will direct one of your Sergeants to attend at the clerk-room of the Central Department to be instructed in the manner of preparing the coats to receive the shields. The coats must all be prepared at the Station-house, under the supervision of the officers in charge. Shields are to be conspicuously worn by members of the force, while on duty in uniform, on the outside of the left breast of the outside coat. The location of the shield should be over the nipple of the left breast. Care should be taken to have the location the same on all coats. The requisite number of shields will be furnished to each precinct by the Chief Clerk, and all old shields must be immediately delivered to him.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.

The Coates Poisoning Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner ROLLINS last night summoned the Jury in the Coates poisoning case, for the hearing of further evidence. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a man named COATES died in Jersey City from a supposed overdose of morphine administered by Dr. LUND. A number of physicians, who were examined at the previous inquest, were present and reiterated the former evidence, bringing out no new points of consequence. Dr. CULVER was the only new witness and his evidence was simply corroborative of the others—to the effect that the deceased was poisoned. Prof. DOREMUS was present and gave the results of his analysis of a portion of the stomach. He stated that he had found traces of morphine, sufficient, as he believed, to have caused death. He said, moreover, that though he was not enough of a physician to give much weight to his evidence, he believed that a man might die of morphine without there being found any traces of it whatever in the stomach. A small portion of the stomach had been given to him for analysis, and that at so long a period after death that he thought it possible, even if morphine had existed in the intestines, that it might have been entirely absorbed by the body, so as to leave no traces, even though administered in quantities sufficient to cause death. Altogether, the testimony was rather adverse to Dr. LUND's, and especially that of Prof. DOREMUS. The evidence was, however, incomplete, and the hearing was postponed until Wednesday night, when the case will probably be given to the jury.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this number's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; The Three Days' Battles Before Metz; Bazaine Cut Off and Surrounded; A French Journalist's Narrative; Peace Interventions; Condition of Paris; Rumors of Abdication and Flight of Louis Napoleon.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Labor Convention; [illegible] Reasons for Joining the Republican Party.

GENERAL TOPICS.—Interesting Extracts from the Literature of the Day; The Saratoga Races; Destructive Fires; The Darien Canal.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Peach Trade—Prospects of the Season; The Crops in New-England; Muck and Its Uses; Brevities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Democracy and the Approaching Campaign; The Rationale of Party [illegible]; 1867 and 1870; Scientific Pillage; Third Party Movements; Can the United States Act as Mediator Between France and Prussia; A Dance of Death; Sheridan at the Front; Paris and The Invaders; Wanted, Protection Against Industrial Quackery; The Strength of Parties.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20. An extra copy to getters-up of Clubs, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid hair dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous; black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, also Cards in Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Wedding. EVERDELL's elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BALESTIER.—At Boston, on Saturday, Aug. 20, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, second son of Joseph N. Balestier, of this City, aged 20 years.

CARDOZE.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Aug. 11, HENRY CARDOZE, of the late firm of Rivera, Cardozo & Co., of this City.

CRASSONS.—Suddenly, at Williamsport, Penn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, [illegible], infant child of Ferdinand H. and Hattie A. Crassons, aged 3 months and 4 days.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, suddenly, at New-Rochelle, [illegible] DEXTER, [illegible] United States Navy.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Charles Ballinger, No. 123 West 12th-st.

EADIE.—At Nyack, [illegible], aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend [illegible] residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Quackenbush, [illegible] near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

GILFORD.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, [illegible].

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. [illegible] Lexington-avenue, on Wednesday, [illegible] inst., at 11 A. M.

HALLOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 21, after a lingering illness, D. ALBERT HALLOWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 204 State-street, near Bond, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., RICHARD T. HAINES, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt and Liberty streets at 3 o'clock.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL LYNES, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Stephen C. Lynes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave depot 27th-st. and 4th-av. at [illegible].

MARSH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH, wife of Henry F. Marsh, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 28 West [illegible], on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock.

MULLER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, July 21, HENRY MULLER, aged 25 years.

McKINLAY.—At his residence, in Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 19, DANIEL McKINLAY, aged 61 years.

ODELL.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, DANIEL W. ODELL, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son, Wm. C. Odell, Woodside, N. J., this (Tuesday) [illegible]. Belleville horse-cars connect with railroad at Newark.

PALMER.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, GEO. A. PALMER, in his 39th year.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his [illegible], No. 143 7th-st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

Western papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Penn Yan, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 22, JOHN K. PHILLIPS, of the firm of N. R. Lobb & Co.

REID.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, WILHELMINA A. REID, wife of Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., in the 58th year of her age.

SCOTT.—At South Orange, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARGARETTA WILLIS, daughter of Wm. F. and Emily A. Scott, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, South Orange, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot Barclay-st. at 2¼ P. M. via Morris and Essex Railroad.

STURGES.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, JANE FREEMAN, wife of Lothrop L. Sturges, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] East 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Stapleton, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian Church, Stapleton, Staten Island, Tuesday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, ROBERT S. UNDERHILL, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, at Matinecock, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains per Long Island Railroad leave James-slip, New-York, for Locust Valley at 10 A. M. Leave Locust Valley at 5 P. M. for New-York.

WATKINS.—At his residence, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock midnight, CHARLES H. WATKINS, Sr., in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.—During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.
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CURRENT NOTES.

An ordinance was recently passed at Chines, Ill., increasing the liquor license to [illegible].

The cattle disease continues to spread in Tennessee.

Last week the quiet City of Binghamton, N. Y., was agitated over a double murder, a suicide, and a genuine case of garroting.

Three hundred cattle have already been entered for the forthcoming fair at Manchester, N. H.

A little boy at Waterbury, Conn., recently ran upon the railroad track while an engine was approaching, and had both his arms chopped off from the elbows.

The Swedish immigrants in Illinois are building a city in the neighborhood of Sycamore. Most of them own from ten to fifteen acres of land.

The daughter of a wealthy citizen at Gorham, Mich., recently died from the effects of a poison-ing bee. The bee was [illegible] during the night, and she died within two days.

Mrs. Perry, a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, while suffering from rheumatism a few days since, inhaled too freely of chloroform, and died from the effects of it.

The surgeons at the Indianapolis, Ind., Institute have lately been operating extensively in the removal of tumors from women. None, so far, have proved fatal.

The work on the great bridge of St. Louis is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The abutments are to be of red and gray granite. The entire structure will probably be completed in 1872.

A man named Stout attempted to put an end to his life by strangulation a few days ago at Trenton, N. J. He was cut down by a neighbor, to whom he confessed a long story about the faithlessness of lovely woman.

The Burwells had a grand gathering at Milford, N. H., a few days since. The family now numbers 300, and is represented in ten States of the Union. The founder, John Burwell, settled at Milford in 16[illegible].

The City of Duluth, Minn., founded two years ago, has now a population of 4,000. It has twenty-five hotels, the most important of which cost $80,000. There are three churches already erected, and two others in contemplation.

A young lady of Pittsburg, Penn., who had been grievously wronged by her lover, reluctantly kept up a correspondence until she succeeded in involving him in a difficulty which has culminated in his arrest and imprisonment. She now professes to be satisfied.

An old toper mistook a pitcher of vitrol for cider last week, at the railroad depot in Scranton, Penn., and emptied it before the station master could stop him. Only for the promptness of a physician in administering an emetic the consequences would have been fatal.

In view of the necessity which seems to exist for more Christian teachers in China, it is proposed to send out six young active men from the Centenary Church of Chicago. The money for expenses is being rapidly subscribed by the religiously inclined.

The Boston detectives have been doing good service recently in arresting gamblers. In one instance the knights of the card-table had raised such a barricade behind the windows and doors that it took several hours' industrious work with an ax before they were forced to surrender.

Another case of temporary insanity from nursing a baby recently occurred at Louisville, Ky. A colored girl in that city, during the absence of her employers, was so affected by the crying of an infant that she forced a quantity of concentrated lye down the throat of the little one. Death followed in two days.

A quarter-master sergeant and a private deserted not long since from Minnesota, carrying with them some $5,000. Two Indian detectives were immediately employed to pursue and capture them, which they succeeded in doing after a chase of twenty-four hours. The red men received $50 each for their services.

The contractor for building the new Court-house at Indianapolis, Ind., has a cart-horse so thoroughly trained that it requires no driver after having been once set to work. With singular sagacity the animal walks back and forth with its load without once stopping to linger by the way, or run foul of other carts.

Mary Jane Grimes, a married woman, who has existed for years in a very unhappy manner through domestic troubles, put an end to her sorrows last week by jumping into the river, at Pittsburg, Penn., from a vessel she had been working upon. Her body was subsequently recovered.

An afflicted father in Massachusetts recently had his only child, a handsome daughter of seventeen, enticed away from home by a troupe of singers. He has sent photographs of her to the Police office of nearly every town of importance in New-England, so that she may be arrested and returned to him.

The youngest aeronaut in the United States is a boy named Bird, at Poughkeepsie. Although only thirteen years of age, he has made more than fifty ascensions, and looks forward with no little eagerness to the time when he may travel across the continent in a balloon made under his own directions.

A widow lady who resides near Elmira, N. Y., complains of the coldness of her husband during the last year of their married life. For the first year he used to address her as his dear, then as his little goat, and with his last breath he referred "lovingly" to her as his "old sorrel top." The failure to invent any other term of endearment for her may have been the cause of his death.

The doctors of Erie, Penn., are pretty evenly divided in their opinions as to the cause of the death of Hartman, who was lately poisoned in that city by his intended son-in-law. Some of them claim that death was caused by mineral acids while others attempt to prove that the old fellow died from the effects of alcohol. The division of opinion will probably result in the acquittal of the alleged murderer.

Several young ladies of Charlestown, Mass., engaged in a swimming race last week for the championship. A Miss Lizzie Barrigan maintained a splendid lead until she had passed over three-fourths of the course. She was then compelled to drop out of the race in order to save the life of one of the contestants, who would have been drowned but for the prompt manner in which she went to the rescue.

A woman arrived at Albany a few days since in pursuit of an absconding husband. After looking for him during several hours without taking rest or food, she finally succeeded in finding him at a liquor saloon. High words followed, but the difficulty between them was soon arranged by the husband resigning to her all his personal property, on condition that she should never bother him again. At last accounts she was on her way to Indiana in quest of a divorce.

If we may believe the testimony of an Oxford man who witnessed one of the engagements between the French and Prussians, the chassepot is not of much value as a weapon compared with the needle-gun. Writing from Saarbrücken under date of July 26, he says: "I can't help reiterating that in all the shooting there has yet been, the Prussians have had out and out the best of it. Nothing could be worse than the chassepot at short ranges. We see the Frenchmen spitting on their cartridges, sticking their fingers into the guns, and giving every possible sign that after a few shots, the chassepot gets so foul they don't know how to treat it."

A question of much interest to Police and Civil Justices was decided a few days since at Baltimore. One Magistrate refused to transmit papers connected with a certain case, that had been before him, to a Magistrate sitting in another district, and the matter having been brought before the City Judge, he gave judgment as follows: "I am satisfied that on the return day of the warrant issued on the replevin bond, proper application in writing by the defendants, petitioners in this case, for a removal of the case before George V. Metzel, Esq., Justice of the Peace, doing business in the Twentieth Ward, was made, and that the defendants, the said petitioners, had a right to such removal. It is therefore ordered that the mandamus issue as prayed, and that the defendant, Justice C. Jackson Emerson, pay the petitioners $10 for their damages and costs of the proceeding."

THE FAVORITE ISLAND HORROR

The Murder of the Goode Family in Tennessee—Lynching of the Murderer—His Confession.

In addition to what has already appeared in the Times in reference to the lynching of Beck, the murderer of the Goode family, at Favorite Island, Tenn., we take the following from the Memphis Ledger. The confession of Beck is prefaced by the finding of the Court-martial as follows:

"We, unknown persons, having duly organized a Court-martial at Favorite Island, Tunica County, Miss., this [illegible] day of August, 1870, after satisfactory evidence, passed sentence of death on Charles J. Beck for the murder of Matt Goode and Mrs. Goode, on the 10th day of May, 1870. The prisoner made the following confession:

I am only eighteen years of age; was born in Indiana on the [illegible] of March; my father was a farmer; I was raised to work on the farm; I was not used to be around a town very much; I left home a long time ago; was with a menagerie and circus for a short time; afterward had been coming and going, working at different places; the first bad act I committed was on the 22d of July, 1869, when I stole my brother's horse; I sold it, was caught and put in jail, and in about two months one of the other prisoners broke jail and I made my escape; I changed my name to William Saunders; on the 10th of May I killed Mr. Goode and Mrs. Goode. I killed them directly after dinner, between one and two in the afternoon. I was in the habit of hunting for an hour or so after dinner every day, but that day I took the gun to the corn-crib, and when the old man came after the bridles, I shot him; he was looking up at me and laughing when I pulled the trigger, but said nothing—never spoke—fell dead; I got down out of the loft and put my hand in his right pocket and got [illegible] and some odd cents; I left the gun at the crib with one barrel loaded, and went immediately to the house; Mrs. Goode was sitting down by the fire in her own room, smoking, when I went in; I told her one of the cattle was in a hole, and Mr. Goode wanted her to come and help get it out; I took an ax along and walked behind her into the woods in the path; I then struck her on the head with the ax and dragged her to one side of the path; when I caught hold of her body to drag it away one of her slippers fell off; afterward, at a short distance, the other came off; I did not move them; I think I dragged her ten or twelve feet; I hit her on the side of the head; she fell at one lick, and never spoke nor drew a breath after, though I did not notice much; I dragged her on her back, by her feet, and her clothing slipped up; did not commit a rape on her, and cannot say how it was that the part of her clothes under her were straight, while those over her were displaced; I did not disturb her remains; she made no noise at all, and mistrusted nothing; she thought a great deal of me, and I was sorry directly I done it; I had nothing against her; I hated to kill her in the house, and got her out side, because I thought I would have a chance to do it behind her back and not look at her. I returned to the house directly after killing Mrs. Goode. The reason the beds were not made that day was that Mrs. Goode was fixing them, making slips, &c. Mrs. Goode sent me to the store on the Arkansas side for the shot I bought there; I do not think any of it was in either load of the gun; but as you say, some shot the size as what I got at the store was cut out of the crib-puncheons; they may have got mixed; I did not buy it to kill them; I left the island in their skiff at three or four o'clock, I think—it might have been later; I was confused and could not be quick; I took with me a wash-pan and hatchet, his gun, trunk, watch, some of her clothes and her basket; I got forty dollars in his trunk; I knew exactly how much money he had, because I was with him when he changed it at the store; I crossed the river at Stewart's Landing, angling down the opposite side; when I landed, I tied the skiff, and met a white man near the house; he told me where Gen. Anderson would land, and went with me to the skiff; I gave him a drink of whisky; soon afterward a small boat came along; I hailed her in, and shot off both barrels of the gun; I did not know what boat it was; could not read the name; I cannot read nor write; I took passage to Memphis as William Saunders on this; I put on Mr. Goode's pants, boots and coat before I left; my own coat I put in the skiff to sit on; some niggers came to the bank when I hailed the boat; they helped me with the trunk, and I gave them the skiff until I called for it; I offered to sell the skiff to the white man I saw at first, but he said he had no use for it. My coat, the wash-pan and hatchet were in the skiff when I gave it to the niggers, but I said nothing about them. I took a quart of whisky away with me from the island; I got it out of the demijohn, and did not open the faucet of the barrel to let the whisky run out. I had been thinking over the deed for a week or two beforehand; there were none directly or indirectly concerned with me in it, and I never mentioned it to the other man who was working with me there; I did not kill him; he left of his own accord; I have no doubt you can find him at his house now. I did as good work as any one could; I worked out my transportation, and Mr. Goode was owing me [illegible], which he would pay me at any moment. He and her were very agreeable, and never once spoke a cross word to me. I was always used to company, and after the other man left I got lonesome; I had no money and no friends; I wanted to get back home again; I thought it would take too long to get money enough to go; I knew he had only a little money, and I killed them both to get out of my distress. I got to Memphis next day and left same day in the cars for Washington County, Ind., to my friends. I stayed there three or four weeks. Afterward I stole Mr. Krichner's horse, about five or six weeks ago. I went there at night and took him for spite, because Mr. Krichner would not let me stay there at my brother-in-law's house after I broke jail for horse-stealing in 1869. He said he would have me arrested again if I stopped there. I took the horse to my uncle's brother's, about 150 miles distant from Greensburg, Decatur County, Ind., where my father stays. They asked me no questions about the horse. I was arrested the same night. I had only [illegible] in money when I was arrested. These three acts are all I ever committed. I did everything by myself; had no accomplices, and never belonged to any secret organization nor to any band of horse-thieves or anything else. My only hope was to get away. If I stood trial I thought it would not be a hanging matter, because no one was on the island to see me commit the murder. I joined the North Methodist Church once; I thought I had religion; they gave six weeks' trial before being baptized; I did not remain a member long. I do not expect any mercy here, but I think I have a hope of it hereafter; I have no message to send to any of my family relations; I asked my brother's pardon before leaving, because I knew I would have to die when I came here; I consider the sentence passed on me is just, and that the proceedings have been conducted in a justifiable and fair way; I do not wish to pray now; I prayed frequently for forgiveness while I was in jail; I never confessed anything to my kinfolks about the murder; they accused me of it, but I never told them whether I did it or no; I want you to write them how I died, and tell them to take warning by me; tell my father I advise him to meet me in Heaven; I think I am saved—ready to die, and my way is clear; tell all my friends I think I shall get there, and write to Matt McKey, Greensburg, Ind., and tell him what time I was hung."

A Singular Calamity—Five Young Men Become Deaf at the Same Time.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Ledger says: "A very strange report comes up from Helena, Ark., on apparently good authority. Some days or evenings ago five young men passed a few hours together in a social manner at one of their rooms, and separated for the night as young men usually do, without any unusual occurrence. Next morning it was discovered that they were all deaf, apparently beyond relief. One of them is now in the city for treatment, though we have not met him. These are the leading features of this remarkable event, as related by a gentleman who came up from Helena last week; but it seems so incredible that we give it only as a rumor, and forbear giving names or further particulars at present."

The "Side-Judges" of Michigan—How They Used to Operate—Reminiscences of Their Rule.

The Lansing, Mich., Republican has the following: "Reference has been previously made to the ancient Side-Judge system of Michigan, which in utter absurdity and needlessness never was outdone by the jurisprudence of any country, Pagan or Christian. The Side-Judges were County officers, elected by the people, holding their offices for two years, and receiving [illegible] each day during the sessions of the Circuit Court for sitting, one on each side of the presiding Judge of the circuit. They had the powers of a Judge at Chambers, such as granting writs of habeas corpus, taking allowance of bail, &c., but not, except in very few instances, being lawyers, they rarely performed even ministerial duties. Once, however, in what seemed to be an emergency, the side Judges of Genesee County concluded that they were a majority in the Court, and, as such, clothed with decisive power, even unto the overruling of the presiding Judge. The manner in which this bold idea was elaborated was as follows: A prisoner had been indicted for burning a barn, under circumstances which excited popular indignation. He was convicted, but his counsel moved in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. These two motions were argued and held for advisement, and in the meantime the prisoner was remanded. Court adjourned for dinner, and Judge Whipple left for Pontiac, leaving Side-Judges Snow and Jeremiah R. Smith to transact some unimportant business and to adjourn the term sine die. The popular feeling was high against the prisoner, and perhaps the Side-Judges, both of whom owned barns, participated therein; so, after transacting the other business, Uncle Jerry—who, although no Jackson man, never feared to 'take the responsibility'—turned gravely toward his associate, and said with great deliberation: 'Judge Snow, hadn't we better take up them motions?' 'I think so,' responded he. So the prisoner, being safely locked up down stairs, and his counsel gone home to Pontiac, the learned Side-Judges proceeded to ponder upon the motions in arrests and for a new trial, which they overruled in about four minutes. The prisoner was then brought up, and to his utter astonishment, was sentenced for ten years to State Prison. In an hour he was on his way to Jackson, strongly ironed. The morning after Judge Whipple had left Flint, he was taking a late breakfast at the Hodges House at Pontiac, when the door opened, and clank—clank—clank saluted his ears; and looking, to his entire bewilderment, he saw his prisoner of yesterday, whose motions he carried in his pocket, heavily hand-cuffed and fettered, and guarded by the Sheriff of Genesee.

'Mr. Sheriff, in Heaven's name,' said the Judge, 'what are you doing with that man?'

'Taking him to Jackson, your Honor.'

'By whose authority?'

'On a sentence of ten years by Side-Judges, after you left yesterday.'

'But—how dare they? There are two motions—'

'But,' interposed the Sheriff, 'the Side-Judges overruled them, right off.'

The Judge boiled with indignation, but the prisoner went to Jackson and served out his time.

'Call us "spoilbills" again, and be hanged to 'em,' said Uncle Jerry, after Court adjourned, winking sagaciously to Judge Snow."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, and no sales were made. A legal sale under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, referee, of two lots on Ninety-first-street, was postponed by James M. Miller until the 30th inst.

The sale of lots at Long Branch, N. J., by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, referred to in the Times of yesterday, will take place on the ground on Saturday next, at 2 P. M. The property is well located at the junction of Hulick and Brighton avenues, and on high ground. It is in the immediate vicinity of the West End and Howland's Hotels, and near to the private residences of Messrs. Wallack, Hoey, Drexel and others. Each lot is 50 by 150. The sale will undoubtedly be well attended.

To-morrow, Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, on the premises at Queens, Long Island, will sell a desirable piece of property comprising a large country house and five acres of land. The sale takes place at 2 P. M. To-day, Johnson & Miller continue the adjourned sale of lots on the Van Nuise farm at New-Brunswick, N. J. Parties who desire to be present will take the 10 A. M. train from the foot of Cortlandt-street. A collation will be served on the grounds on the arrival of the train.

Reference was made some days since in the Times to projected changes on Iona Island, located near the Highlands, in the Hudson River. We now learn that arrangements are in progress for the formation of a stock company, who propose the erection of a large Summer hotel at this place, to be ready for the reception of guests at the beginning of the next season. If carried into effect, the enterprise cannot fail to increase the value of property in this locality on the west side of the Hudson, opening up, as it will, a number of desirable sites for private residences, at present in a state of almost total undevelopment.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Mitchell-place, n. s., 102 ft. e. of 1st-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk-st., w. s., [illegible]	27,000
12th-st., n. s., No. 516, [illegible] of Av. A, 25x100	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
111th-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11,000
129th-st., n. s., [illegible]	7,[illegible]
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Concord-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Fort Hill-st., [illegible]	$600
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston-st., s. s., [illegible] of Bushwick-av., 25x100	500
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston-st., s. s., [illegible] of Bushwick-av., 25x100	1,000
Floyd-st., [illegible]	15,000
Gates-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson-st., [illegible] of Graham-av., 25x[illegible]	2,400
Lorrimer-st., [illegible] of Skillman-st., 25x100	2,000
New-Utrecht.	
Warren-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Lexington-av., [illegible]	$150
[illegible]	275
Hudson-av., [illegible] of Myrtle-av., [illegible]	4,000
Canarsie Banyan's land, [illegible]	300
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
6th-av. and 8th-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Ossining.	
[illegible] M. E. Church property, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,700
Ann and Liberty sts., [illegible]	500
Liberty-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye.	
Lot No. 20, map of Wainwright's property, 2-10 acre	[illegible]
Cortlandt.	
Furnace Woods road, [illegible], adjoining H. Craig, [illegible] acres	$600
East Haverstraw road, [illegible] adjoining E. Williams', [illegible] acres	400
Peek-av., [illegible] of Jamaica-st., [illegible]	1,[illegible]
Greenburg.	
Hart's Corner road, [illegible] N. T. Porter's property	$2,500
Morrisania.	
Alexander-av. and 145th-st., [illegible] corner, 25x100	$10,000
West Farms.	
Fordham-av. and Cedar-st., [illegible] corner, [illegible]	$11,000
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Jefferson-st., [illegible]	$1,200
Holland-st., [illegible] of Gold-st., 25x100	700
[illegible] of Gold-st., 25x100	700
Kossuth-st., [illegible] of Hamburg-place, [illegible]	1,200
Newark-st., [illegible] of New-st., [illegible]	1,000
Orange.	
Monroe-st., [illegible] of Bell-st., [illegible]	$1,150
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 38, block No. 241, Sisson's map, 25x100	$1,410
Lot No. 39, block No. 241, Sisson's map, 25x100	2,800
Prospect-st., [illegible] of Palisade-av., [illegible]	2,300
Montrose-av., [illegible] block B, Post's map, 25x100	750
Hoboken.	
8th-st., n. s., [illegible] of Bloomfield-st.	$7,500
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 16, 17, block No. 14, Miller's map, 50x100	$600
North Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 92, 93, 94, Smith's map, 75x100	$400
Corner Fort Lee turnpike and Bull's Ferry road, 25x100	400
Township of Union.	
Lots Nos. 450 and 451, block No. 26, Hexamer's map, 50x100	$600
Lot No. [illegible], block No. 13, Hexamer's map, 25x100	500
Lot No. 12, block No. 4, Hexamer's map, 25x100	150

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—THE PROPerty of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.
MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—SITUATED ON THE great highway of the nation, eighty minutes from New-York, the stopping-place for all trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, (commutation only $85,) contains within itself more elements of growth than any city in New-Jersey (Newark excepted.) Now is the time to buy lots in this thriving city, now they are cheap and offer unparalleled opportunities for investment. They must rapidly appreciate in value. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER, next TUESDAY, to the great sale of the balance of the Van Nuise Farm. Only a limited number of excursion tickets will be issued. JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $300 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., in exchange for a good Brooklyn house; situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN, AND ANY part of forty acres, at Mamaroneck, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, for sale, or to exchange for farm in Dutchess County. Inquire at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$8,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED to own as fine a Farm as there is on the American continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 482 Broome-street, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET. TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS erected on lots Nos. [illegible] Greene-st. are now ready for tenants. The buildings cover three lots, are five stories high, with a very superior basement, and stores are ninety-five feet deep, lighted from the rear, and also a large skylight. The entire premises have been finished up every way first-class. Steam heating and hoisting will be introduced. This property is most desirably located for business, adjoining the stores of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., A. Lieberoth & Van Alen, and opposite Messrs. L. & Phillips & Co. and others. Brokers who may introduce parties who hire will be paid a commission. Apply on the premises, or to [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Grand-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 40x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 25x75 feet. The improvements, a three-story brick building. A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 214 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE NEW-Brunswick, N. J., lots call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., and they will furnish you with maps of the choicest property ever offered. A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued for next TUESDAY'S sale.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Tenafly, N. J.; new; City conveniences; seven rooms; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant, from October to April 1. Apply at No. 60 Gold-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, [illegible], between [illegible]; good order; immediate possession; rent, $1,500. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT & CO., No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

I TOLD YOU SO.—HUNDREDS OF NEW-Brunswick lot-buyers will use this expression, in less than three years, when lots on the Van Nuise Farm are selling at five times the prices now current. There is no better investment than New-Brunswick lots. Go with JOHNSON & MILLER to their great sale next TUESDAY.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling-house, handsomely furnished throughout, and located between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., Box No. 578 New-York Post-office.

HO! FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A limited number of excursion tickets will be issued by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., for their great New-Brunswick sale to those who wish to attend with a view of purchasing.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS, LONG ISLAND. The house is large, built in the most substantial and modern style, frame, filled in with brick, [illegible]. Also stock, farming utensils, &c., &c., will be sold same day, at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Hunters Point, L. I., at 8½, 10½ A. M. and 12½ P. M. For further particulars inquire of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, or of E. HENDRICKSEN, Jamaica, L. I.

J. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER. TUESDAY, AUG. 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES. GRAND CONTINUATION SALE. 770 SPLENDID LOTS on the VAN NUISE FARM, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY. UNPARALLELED FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. The storm Aug. 16 compelled an adjournment after half of the property had been sold at appreciative prices. The disappointment expressed by scores of buyers [illegible] induced the owner to consent to offer the balance on TUESDAY, AUG. 23. His instructions to the auctioneers are positive to sell every lot to the highest bidder, regardless of price. A SPLENDID COLLATION, consisting of ice-cream and other luxuries, will be served [illegible]. How to go: Take 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st. on morning of sale, Aug. 23. MAPS AT JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 35 Nassau-st.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York. SATURDAY, Aug. 27. Auction sale of 80 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH, at LONG BRANCH, N. J., THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON, beautifully situated on high ground, the MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH, near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End. For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT. Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON, Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP. A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership of WHITE & WILLIAMSON, dentists, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. C. WILLIAMSON, at No. 182 6th-av.
FREDERICK W. WHITE, JOHN C. WILLIAMSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER TRADE.
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME. THE SECURITIES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET. THE LAND GRANT BONDS are selling at 72, (Pay 10 per cent. at 76.) They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said Road. THE INCOME BONDS PAY 14 PER CENT. at present market value. EXAMPLE—$5,000 [illegible] at 110 realise $[illegible]; yearly interest with gold at 114, amounts to $[illegible] currency; $7,000 income bonds at 77, $[illegible]; yearly interest, $700 currency—being DOUBLE THE INCOME from same amount of Government bonds. All classes of Government bonds received in exchange. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870. To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.: SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the association owning more than two-thirds of the stock thereof that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870. In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.
[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., No. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY. CAPITAL - $1,000,000. DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000. PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY. Transact A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO., 25 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF CEDAR-ST. FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOUT & DICKINSON, BANKERS, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.
A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York. Principal redeemable 1895. For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. NOTICE. A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MONEY WANTED—ON TIME, ON RAILroad Bonds, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 19 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY, FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,000,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of these mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.
NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent. TOWN BONDS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns: NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County; BEDMINSTER, Somerset County; BERNARD, Somerset County; In $100, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 25 years to run. AT 85, AND INTEREST. Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to PARKER & LAWRENCE, BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. Office of the GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1870. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1870. The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 3d day of September next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 13, 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. A. L. SOUDARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $[illegible]. [illegible]

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st. INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into four geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, [illegible].

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, [illegible].

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, [illegible].

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE. BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT. Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if it monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor, G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Sept. 3, 1870, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., in a northerly direction, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet.

The extension will probably be divided into two cribs, each thirty feet wide, and of such height as to bring the top of the crib about two feet above the level of average low water [illegible].

After the cribs shall have been sunk and filled with stone, which shall be done by Dec. 1st, 1870, they will be left to settle until the following season, when the superstructure will be constructed and filled with stone to a height of nine feet above the level of average low water.

The cribs will be constructed with grillage bottoms, but in other respects similar to those already forming a part of the extension of this breakwater.

The proposals will state separately the price asked for each foot in length of crib completed, sunk in position and filled with stone, and for each foot in length of the superstructure, to be afterward constructed and filled with stone.

The contractor will be expected in case of undue settlement to maintain the top of the cribs a little above the level of average low water until the period for putting on the superstructure shall have arrived.

The cribs must be sunk in the position prescribed by the engineer in charge, and no work will be paid for unless executed in conformity with the specifications and plans of the work.

Payments will be made after each crib has been sunk and filled with stone, reserving ten per cent. until the superstructure shall have been completed and filled with stone, when the whole amount then due will be paid to the contractor.

Written specifications may be obtained by addressing Mr. D. WHITE, Superintendent at Fort Montgomery, Rouses' Point, New-York, where drawings of the cribs may likewise be seen.

Terms of proposals and guarantees to enter into contract, if the bid is accepted, can be obtained by addressing the same person; and no proposals out of form or without the requisite guarantee, will be considered.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be indorsed upon the outside of the envelope, as follows: "Proposals for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington," and addressed to the undersigned at Burlington, Vt.
JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen.
AUG. 16, 1870.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 136 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1870. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz: Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1,000; Mattresses, hair, 300; Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 30,000; Sheets, 20,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7,000 dozen; Rollers, 300 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either excessive or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown, and any information given at the Office, No. 136 Wooster-st., near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed, "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing." CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR TENT-POLES. OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 15, 1870. Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 20th day of September, 1870, for furnishing at this depot 3,000 sets common or A Tent-poles, more or less.

The Poles to be manufactured from the best clear white pine.

For specifications, conditions and further information, apply at the Quartermasters' offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Michigan; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for Tent-poles."

By order of the Quartermaster-General. C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M. and Depot Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures at no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MANTELS, WAINSCOTing, furniture tops, in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs, black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway; branch wareroom, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible].

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO. MARBLE WORKS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and [illegible]-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, best variety; cheapest in City.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, etc., copying and printing. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

[illegible]

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28. Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE .... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS .... SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT .... SATURDAY, Oct. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE, payable in gold (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $90. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin (single berths) $100. Steerage $30.
To London ... 105 | To London ... 35
To Paris ... 115 | To Paris ... 38
To Halifax, N. S. ... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. ... 15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Grice, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $65, currency. Steerage passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the steamers not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold. Return tickets, $250, gold. By the steamers carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets, $150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Green ... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman ... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. [illegible] ... Sept. 14, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray ... Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first-class side-wheel American steam-ship GUIDING STAR, 2,500 tons, will be dispatched for Havre from Pier No. 46 North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage ... $70 Currency.
Second Cabin ... 45 Currency.
Steerage ... 30 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 54 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $235 to $170. Steerage, $60. According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 1 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2 only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1870. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition: eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 16mo, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. Greene ... Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. Van Sice ... Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling-servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 32 N. R.—The steamer Granite State will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College ... Year begins Sept. 22.
University Lectures, (33 courses,) ... Year begins Sept. 22.
Divinity School ... Year begins Sept. 22.
Law School ... Year begins Sept. 22.
Medical School ... Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School ... Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School ... Year begins Sept. 22.
Mining School ... Year begins Sept. 22.
Agricultural School ... (To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.
Museum of Comparative Zoology.
Peabody Museum of Archaeology.
Episcopal Theological School ... Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 22 and 23, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 22 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 188 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 22, at 8 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 37TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Especial attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors R. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study. A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. MRS. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, Successor to Miss HARRISON'S, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 31 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOBBLY'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST. Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught without extra charge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 154 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y. REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870. REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, HENRY BARTLETT, Principals and Proprietors.

MISS JAUDON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE, No. 40 West 33d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 22.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 25 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 12, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12. EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henry, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 24 West 40th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av., And corner 5th-av. and 126th-st., Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 180 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal. This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study. In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home. Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870. New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day. For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 180 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 830 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av. BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st. THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870. Several eminent Professors have been engaged. A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED. Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29. Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices, No. 830 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York. No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal. The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $500 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 273 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE, MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y. School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y. Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS M. E. CALHOUN'S Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 22. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Constant home supervision. Reopens Sept. 8. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 6[illegible], Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 269 West 23d-st. MISS C. E. FERRIS, PRINCIPAL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 39th-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address No. 26 West 39th-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS BIGGALS AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 274 and 276 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF a good piano and vocal teacher, church choirs wanting competent organists and singers, will save time and expense by applying to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 14 Union-square.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages, French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 2 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 22 East 14th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and scientific departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN" SCHOOLS reopen their sixth year Sept. 20. School for girls, No. 15 West 42d-st., (removed from No. 66 West 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school No. 1,460 Broadway, corner 42d-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1831,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWELVE BOYS under thirteen years of age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms, $600. Open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 22, 1870.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 38th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 900 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal, No. 88 Washington-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,159 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870. AN EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1. N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French. Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st. Personal application after Sept. 5.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. ESTABLISHED IN 1844. The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870. Reference—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City. For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school.) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 15.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, Great Barrington, Mass. L. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MISS STEERS' English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 22 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Preliminary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1633,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner 7th-av. Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 12, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blunie's, No. 525 Broadway, and at the school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 18, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 128, 138 and 130,)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Fall courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 21. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of the institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogue and information, generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching Latin, desires employment for a few hours a day in a school, or would receive private scholars. Address SENIOR, New-York University.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MATHEMATICS and military drill. Call at Institute, No. 737 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TECHNOLOGIST for September now ready. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to the interests of engineering, manufacturing and building. The leading illustrated article: "Steam Navigation for Canals." For sale by news-dealers. Issued by the Industrial Publication Company, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 24, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870. ROBERT I. DEBEVOISE, JOSEPH R. KEARNY, Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased. ap11-lawoimTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 206 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870. CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix. JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, Executors. au9-lawomTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 15 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870. JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, Executors. je7-lawomTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870. HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor. my17-lawomTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 32 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870. WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush. jy12-lawomTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1870. ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix. jy19-lawomTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870. HUGH SMITH, J. M. SWEENY, WM. M. TWEED, Jr., Commissioners.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE, Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 62 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avenues. Gentlemen returning to the City can make arrangements for rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying as above. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 137 WEST 47TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have a floor or several handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board or private table. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; also, an office suitable for a physician or surveyor. References required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, at No. 11 West 31st-st., opposite Grand Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, in a strictly private family, two chambers and private parlor; location, rooms and service must be unexceptionable in every respect. Address today Box No. 150 Hoffman House.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL, Fire Island. Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Weekly board corresponding with times; business men compensated; trips Saturdays until Mondays; excursion tickets, Erie Railway, $2; ball Saturday evenings. DAVISON & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a thorough housekeeper, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; any one wanting a smart, economical person to take charge of their house and family will address HEYWOOD, Box No. 185 Times Office; the highest references given; no objections to a school or the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children; has lived in first-class families; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands her business perfectly; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of servants for all the different branches of work and all respectable French, Germans, English, Irish and Americans suited immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 123 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress; understands thoroughly her business in all its branches; can furnish the best possible reference. Call at No. 421 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as cook; is a thorough cook of meats, pastry, cream, jellies, &c.; good baker; soups of all kinds; City or country. Call at No. 125 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate laundress, in a private family; the best City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 108 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby, a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 241 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the dozen. Call at No. 601 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 117 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS, OF ALL nationalities, can always be had at the magnificent office, No. 123 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as first-class coachman and groom in a private family; is a Protestant; has the very best of references; will be found willing and obliging; understands the full care and treatment of blood and carriage horses. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; perfectly understands his business in every respect; will be found very useful; has the very best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City references. Call or address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 32 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; best of City references where he has lived five years; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 486 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call or address Bradley's stables, No. 3 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 225 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; can produce first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address for two days F. O. R., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AND wife, a situation as janitor; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 130 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference from my last place. Address E. Mc., Box No. 200 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced entry clerk for white goods and shawls by a house in this City; none other need apply; permanent situation. Address JOBBER, Box No. 171 Times Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are wanted desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City; also for country places, viz., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT, WITH good City reference. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS! TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan-Carrying-Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement circulated by persons representing that theirs is the same as the "Nicolson Pavement," which is now laid on 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 115 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. S. WATERBURY, President.

ALEXANDER LEMON IS AUTHORIZED to collect all debts belonging to the late deceased ROBERT LEMON, flax-dresser, New-York, and to pay all claims properly authenticated. Address SPENCER, HOWLETT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

ONE SECOND-HAND AND ONE NEW rose-wood billiard-table, standard size, for sale cheap for cash, or on installments. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR PERSONS in want of new and second-hand billiard-tables, at great bargains, to buy at SHARP'S FACTORY, No. 418 Broome-st., City.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, as RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Dison's music-store, No. 711 Broadway. The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-av.—TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 23. Grand Gala Operatic Concert. Benefit for Mr. H. GRAU. CANISSA, HABELMANN, FORMES; Grand Chorus and full Orchestra; selections from the Trovatore, Bellewise, Czar and Carpenter, Ernani, One Night in Granada, in the open Garden. Admittance 50 cents.

LARGE HALL, 60 BY 115 FEET, with gallery capable of seating 1,800 persons, newly frescoed, to rent. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. E. FERRERO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.
10:45 A. M., Special drawing-room car express. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua. (Daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 5 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50 and 10 A. M., 12:00, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent. New-York, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 23, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries:

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with Stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10 A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 12 M.; *2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; *1:15, 3:15, 4:15 and 4:45 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

July 6, 1870. *Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains at 8:35 A. M. and 5:45 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Pine Plains at 6:35 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE, AT KRIGGERS WARE-ROOMS, NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition morning of sale, with catalogues. GEORGE HARRER, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. HINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 23, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 400 boxes Naples Macaroni. At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. [illegible] East River, 137 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, for Benefit of Underwriters. Immediately after, within their store, 100 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, ex [illegible].

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11, 1870.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT of the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870, the following Government stores, to wit:

3,000 Carbines, various models.
35,000 Muskets, rifle, various models.
60,000 Buckles, various sizes, Japan and brass-plated.
2,400 Pistols, Remington.
40,000 Rosettes.
740 Whips.
2,500 Irons, for artillery harness.
25,000 Bayonets.
37,000 Barrels, various stages.
1 Horse.

Large quantity of parts of arms, various models; Accoutrements, Machines, Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D.C., after Sept. 1.

Terms cash. J. G. BENTON, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-Yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot, an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession of the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.

Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st. KATHI LANNER'S VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE. SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Immense hit of the FRENCH QUADRILLE AND CHAMPAGNE GALOP. To commence with a popular Melange. MONDAY, Aug. 22, a new original Ballet by Kathi Lanner, entitled URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-offices, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers ... JARRETT & PALMER. Second week of the brilliant young American actor, LAWRENCE BARRETT, in Macker and McDonough's BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY, founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem, entitled ENOCH ARDEN. Enoch Arden ... Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT. Annie Lee ... Miss LOUISA MOORE. Act 1st—OUTWARD BOUND. Act 2d—UNDER THE PALM. Act 3d—HOME AGAIN. In rehearsal a New Romantic Drama entitled TRUE AS STEEL. Written expressly for Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

WALLACK'S. "OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT. SEVENTH WEEK of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian, JOSEPH K. EMMET, in Gayler's popular drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. NEW SONGS AND DANCES. IN THE GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE. Mr. EMMET, in response to UNIVERSAL REQUEST, will introduce his great character song of "KISSER, DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY A DOG?" SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LITTLE FAUST. LE PETIT FAUST. Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC. MEPHISTO and the ARAB ... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES. MARTHA (Head of the School) ... Mr. GEO. L. FOX. NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES. COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Every evening until further notice. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE. Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return. The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: [illegible timetable: Plymouth Rock, 9:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; Jesse Hoyt, 8:45 A. M., 3:30, 5:15 P. M. For freight, 5 P. M.] Connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch, for Squankum, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River. [illegible] Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, [illegible] Port Monmouth, [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]. Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7:30, 8:10, 10:40 A. M., [illegible] Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated bands of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 28 N. R. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:45 P. M. Fare, 50 cents. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always less than by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Post-office, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked west and east, at the office, on the pier, also at the Western Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only line making close connection with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of this line.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry-st., Pier at 6:45 and 7 A. M., 24th-st., at 7:15 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave Albany for Saratoga. [illegible] (commencing June 25) for SARATOGA, $4 from New-York, and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Jay B. Chase, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, landing at 27th-st., E. R., for passengers.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE,—NO commissions. Great reduction of fare and staterooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 300 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 49, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton-sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 8th, 7th or 6th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion-tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th	10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th	2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 21st	9 A. M.	Sunday, 21st	3 P. M.
Monday, 22d	11 A. M.	Monday, 22d	3 P. M.
Tuesday, 23d	12 M.	Tuesday, 23d	3 P. M.
Wednesday, 24th	2 P. M.	Thursday, 25th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 25th	3 P. M.	Friday, 26th	8 A. M.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:20, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer MINNIE runs regularly every day, leaving 34th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:30, 11:45, 2:45; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 27th-st. at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. L. S. TUTHILL, No. 159 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A STEAM BAKERY, WITH the latest improved machinery, all new; the oven being McKenzie's Improved Patent Reel Oven, with a capacity of 100 barrels of crackers daily. This bakery has a large lake, inland and home trade, which, with capital, can be largely increased. A partner with some capital is wanted to take one-half interest, or if preferred the whole interest will be sold. For particulars address Drawer No. 186 East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 83 Bowery; one of the best locations in the city. For further particulars apply at the store.

LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—THE stock, fixtures, lease and good-will of a livery stable, near Broadway, with the run of a Broadway Hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE WATER-POWER AND several buildings and machinery for sale. Inquire of RANBY KEELER, South Salem, N. Y.

AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

Its Decline—The Causes of it, and its Present Condition—How the Trade may be Revived—Interesting Colloquy with a Noted Ship-Builder—The Prospects of the Business.

Those of the TIMES readers who noticed the business activity and bustle which prevailed in the numerous ship-yards in this City and vicinity ten years ago, will be struck with the absence of anything of that character now in any of them. They all, in fact, present a desolate and almost deserted appearance. Especially is this deplorable state of things observable among the numerous ship-yards which skirt the East River shore in Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, extending in a line from near the Grand-street Ferry to Hunter's Point. Thousands of mechanics and laborers once made these yards vocal with the hum of business, and hundreds of families drew a comfortable support from the wages that were earned in them from week to week. It was no unusual thing to see the skeletons of three or four massive vessels on the stocks at one time in any one of these yards. The harsh rasp of the saw, the clang of the ship-smith's hammer, the whistle of the ship-joiner's plane, and the rat-tat-too of the calker's mallet were constantly heard in this vicinity during all the working hours of the day. The name of Messrs. Steck, Patterson, Perrine, Steers, Lawrence & Foulkes, John English & Son, Jabez Williams & Son, Wm. H. Webb, Jacob Westervelt and other noted ship-builders, were then as well known in business circles as are those of Messrs. CLEWS, HATCH and DREW among the frequenters of Wall-street. A sad change has come over this branch of American industry, however. These builders are doing nothing at their legitimate occupations. Many of them have gone into other avocations, and the localities whence, under their superintendence, were so frequently set afloat the evidences of American skill in marine architecture, are, for the most part, now turned to other uses. In the whole port of New-York, in which we include Brooklyn, there is not, today, a vessel of any magnitude "on the stocks." In fact, so far as we now recollect, only one craft of any kind is in course of construction, and that is a steam-barge, to be run on the North River for the purpose of bringing produce down to the City, now being built by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES, foot of North Fourth-street, Williamsburg. The vast numbers of men who were employed in these ship-yards are scattered hither and thither, trying to earn subsistence for their families by working at other (and in many cases menial) avocations. The house-carpenter's trade has received many of them; others, especially of the ship-joiners have gone into the cabinet-making business; the calkers are thrown almost entirely out of employment, finding work only when vessels are put on "the ways" for repairs; and some, in default of any other means of labor presenting itself, have become drivers and conductors on our various lines of city railroads. The fact that these expert mechanics, whose superiors in their various branches cannot be found anywhere, have been thus compelled to take up with avocations which require no knowledge above that possessed by ordinary laborers, is truly lamentable. The last two vessels of notable size that were built in this vicinity were the magnificent steamers *City of Mexico* and *City of Merida*, owned by Messrs. ALEXANDER & SON, which were launched within the last eighteen months, from the yard of Messrs. JOHN ENGLISH & SON, Greenpoint, and which are as fine specimens of naval architecture as can be found in any country. Since these were finished the trade of ship-building has been, so to speak, emphatically dead in the port of New-York. A representative of the TIMES has lately been visiting the noted ship-yards, and found their proprietors very despairing as to the prospect of a revival of the trade. The following colloquy, which took place during one of these visits, will express the condition of the business and the causes that have led to its depression, as well as the hope, or lack of hope, entertained for its resuscitation:

REPORTER—Mr. A., do you think these yards will ever again present the busy scene which characterized them ten years ago?

BUILDER—That is a difficult question to answer. The trade is now totally prostrate, as you see, and it will require, in my opinion, a combination of circumstances to bring it up again.

REPORTER—Many of the yards, I perceive, have been appropriated to other uses than that for which they were originally intended.

BUILDER—Yes; that was a necessity. When the trade went down the yards became so much dead weight on the hands of many of us who had long leases of them, and something had to be done to meet expenses on our part. So when a lumber dealer, for instance, came along and offered a fair rent for the yard, the offer was generally accepted. The property would have lain idle, so far as ship-building is concerned, while our rents to the lessors would have to be paid regularly. Policy, therefore, dictated the necessity of re-letting them, in order that we might save ourselves, if possible, to some extent.

REPORTER—Most of the yards have been let to lumbermen, have they not?

BUILDER—Many of the best of them have. Others have been let for storage purposes for such material as will not be injured by exposure to the weather. Some have been turned into coal-yards.

REPORTER—What prospect do you see (if any) for a revival of ship-building?

BUILDER—Well, for my own part, I am not sanguine. Some, however, think that matters will take a change for the better by and bye. You see, in order to bring up the trade you must first do away with the causes that produced the depression. The war, you know, in the first place, owing to the Confederate cruisers which were set afloat in English waters, destroyed our carrying trade. Our merchants did not know how long the war would last, and they sold their ships, many of them to the Government, and others to merchants of other nationalities. Those that were not sold found nothing to do, and were, so to speak, laid up in ordinary. English builders had, meanwhile, a monopoly of the business, and very soon after the war broke out, they began to build iron ships, in which line, I must confess, they have been remarkably successful.

REPORTER—Does not that fact you have just mentioned, the building of iron ships, have a great influence on the lack of trade in this country today?

BUILDER—Certainly it has. You see those builders on the Clyde have everything prepared for it. They saw that iron ships would be in demand, and they set themselves to work accordingly to meet it. Now they have the start of us, provided we could get orders for constructing iron vessels. They have their foundries in close proximity to their "stocks;" they have ample material out of which to roll their plates, and they have years of experience in iron ship-building. Besides this, they have tacitly combined to do all in their power to make the world believe that wooden ships are "played out." If they can do this it will work them great profit. We don't know so much about iron ships as they do. Our only experience in that line, I may say, is confined to the monitors that were built during the war. Very few of our builders have ever turned off the stocks an iron ship designed for commercial purposes.

REPORTER—But you could do it, couldn't you?

BUILDER—Could I why certainly we could, if we had a chance. I have faith enough in American mechanics to believe that they can do anything that men in any other country can do. Why not? We have, God knows, as much brain here as they have anywhere, on the average, and our men, as a general thing, will do more work than Englishmen within a given time, and do it full as well, too, if not better. Look at the ships we have turned out. Was any American ever ashamed of them whenever he saw them in foreign ports? I guess not.

REPORTER—But the foreign ships are built cheaper than you can build them.

BUILDER—That's true. It is not so much the ships of European build that we have to fear, however, but those that are built on the Atlantic coast in British possessions in Nova Scotia and Canada. I refer to wooden ships.

REPORTER—What is needed to help the trade here?

BUILDER—Well, several things. In the first place, our Congress ought to take off the duty on everything imported that enters into the building of a ship. In the next place there must be a reduction of prices generally among our own people; and of course wages would then have to come down proportionably. Then, too, there must be a greater interest taken in American commerce by the agricultural and other sections of the country. If a Western farmer or produce-dealer ships grain to Europe now, he cares very little, in fact don't care at all, whether it goes across the ocean in an American or foreign bottom, so long as he gets a good round price for it. Now, all these must be made to feel that it is to their interest, as well as ours, that American commerce should be resuscitated; patriotism, if nothing else, ought to influence them in this direction. As it is now, we have to work single-handed in our attempts to get Government to help us, either by taking off the duties of which I have spoken, by granting subsidies, or by any other means; but if the whole country demanded that something should be done to help us, it would be done, and the nation at large would be benefitted.

REPORTER—But suppose that all the ship-builders were to get orders for building large ships extensively to-morrow, are there mechanical experts sufficient in the country now to do the work required?

BUILDER—Well, if the trade should suddenly revive in any one section, say here, for instance, we could get men sufficient; but in case of a sudden general revival throughout the country, it would be difficult. You see, our ship-builders are scattered everywhere. Throughout the East, wherever a job is going on, they gobble it up in short order, and there is not work for half of them. Then, too, many have changed their business altogether, have settled down in other avocations, and many of them are doing well. Some, that I know, have moved out West, and have gone to farming. These it would be difficult to get back again. One great drawback we should experience in the case you put is this: Owing to the decline of ship-building, there have been no apprentices to the business during the past eight years, and consequently there has been no means of keeping up the supply of our mechanics, whose ranks have been lessened by death and other causes. We could bring a few ship-carpenters, if necessity required, from the Eastern States, probably, if there was work here and none at all there, but if all the yards were put into operation at once, we should have to make carpenters very quickly.

REPORTER—Then, upon the whole, you do not think the future prospect is very bright for a revival of ship-building?

BUILDER—Well; as I told you before I am not over-sanguine. Like many others, however, I am, like Micawber, watching and "waiting for something to turn up." Hope, they say, is a poor provider; but, under the circumstances, we have to live on it.

Funeral of Joseph Hoxie.

The funeral of the late JOSEPH HOXIE took place from the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON'S,) at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The officiating clergymen were Rev. JOSEPH DURYEA, of the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. EDDY, of the Church on the Heights, and CHANCELLOR FERRIS, of New-York. The services consisted of reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. EDDY; prayer, by CHANCELLOR FERRIS; a brief discourse, by Rev. Mr. DURYEA, and the singing of the hymn "Rock of Ages." Mr. DURYEA'S discourse was general in its character, with only a brief allusion to the deceased, whose funeral sermon, he said, would be preached at a future time by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, who was now unavoidably absent from town. He spoke of his earnest and honest Christian character, his cheerfulness, his kindness of heart, his benevolence and generosity, and of the affectionate esteem in which he was held by all who knew him for the winning graces of his character. After the benediction an opportunity was given the congregation to look at the remains, and hundreds availed themselves of it. The appearance of the deceased was exceedingly life-like and natural. The coffin was covered with fine black cloth, and richly mounted with silver trimmings. On the lid was a silver plate inscribed with the name of JOSEPH HOXIE and the dates of his birth and death. Crowns and wreaths of camellias rested upon the coffin during the service. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for burial, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Francis Skiddy, Caleb Barstow, Richard Thorne, Nathaniel Hayden, Luther B. Wyman, James Stuart.

The Troubles of the Ticket Speculators.

Quiet reigned in front of the temples of the drama last evening, and echo was unawakened by the hoarse bawls of the sidewalk venders of theatrical pasteboard. Theatre-goers were rid of their importunities, and a feeling of relief was experienced by managers and their patrons. Policemen guarded the doors of the different theatres, and had orders to arrest any one found selling tickets.

It was the opening night at the Olympic, and a long line patiently awaited their turn at the box-office. Three policemen and a man stationed there by the management, stood at the entrance. No one was to be allowed to sell tickets within fifty feet of the building. There was not an attempt during the night on the part of the speculators to exercise their calling, although groups of them stood around the doors and cursed their hard fate in being prevented from making use of the opportunity to reap a golden harvest. "There's $50 lost here to-night, certain, JAKEY," said one individual. "It's all owing to a new man who was anxious to get rid of his tickets and sold back seats to Mayor HALL for front ones. That's what's the matter," replied another, and so they discussed the case with great earnestness. They all seem to look forward to the trial of the test case today as the final "settler" of the question. There was only one attempt made to sell admissions during the night, which was made by some small venders of flowers, who exposed checks for sale, but met with little success. They were not molested by the Police, and the management unaccountably did not interfere with the traffic.

Arrival of Archbishop McCloskey.

The Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer *Pereire*, from Europe. He was accompanied by Father MCNIERNEY, his Secretary, and a number of Catholic clergymen. He was to have been met in the Lower Bay by a steam yacht, containing a troop of friends, a band of music, and a collation; after which he was to have been driven to his Episcopal palace in Madison-avenue, by Vicar-General STARRS, and other leading clergymen, but owing to the fact that the *Pereire*, on which His Grace was, arrived in the forenoon, instead of the afternoon, as was expected, the plans were defeated.

Personal.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of France; Gen. Kendrick, of the United States Army; Capt. Lyon, of Australia; Hon. H. Wheeler, of Chicago; Gen. Preston, of Baltimore, and L. H. Fairchild, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Hon. R. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. C. G. Gordon, of the United States Army; Hon. R. L. Orr, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. McDermott, of Glen's Falls, are at the Astor House. Mme. Voorhies, of New-Orleans; Hon. E. S. Andrews, of Baltimore, and L. Folger, of Missouri, are at the New-York Hotel; Hon. Julius Wils, of Rochester; Hon. W. M. Hubbard, of Iowa, and F. Tompkins, of Stony Point, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday, were the *Paraguay* from Havre, with 112 emigrants, and the *Colorado* from Liverpool, with 375; total, 487.

The Board of Education have awarded to GILLIS & GEOGHEGAN, the bids for alterations in heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 33, $3,045; at Primary School No. 7, $475; new heating apparatus at Grammar School No. 57, $6,218; Grammar School No. 58, $6,240, and at Grammar School No. 36, $3,190.

The annual invitation picnic of the Frank Leslie Association will take place at Dudley's Grove to-morrow. The picnics of this association have become noted for the ample facilities afforded for enjoyment. The Committee of Arrangements have spared neither labor nor expense to make the present affair a most enjoyable one. The barge *Walter Sands* has been chartered for the occasion, and Wallace's Band will discourse the music.

The Cooper Union free night school, the free day school of design for young women, and the free schools of telegraphy for both sexes will reopen on the first of October. All necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes can be obtained at the office of Cooper Institute during September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 P. M.

Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth-street, corner of Third-avenue, is one of the pleasantest Summer resorts in the City. Concerts are given there every evening, with MOLLENHAUER leading the fine orchestra, and they are largely attended. To-night there are unusual attractions, (as will be observed in the advertisement in another column,) for the benefit of Mr. H. GRAU, manager of the German opera.

The body of MICHAEL AHEARN, fifty years of age, who lived at No. 34 Jackson-street, was found in the East River at Corlear's-slip, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue for an inquest by the Coroner.

JAMES W. WAKEFIELD, who lives at No. 238 Washington-street, was severely injured about the head yesterday by a hogshead of sugar rolling over him, and was taken home. The Fifth Precinct Police do not report the locality of the accident.

The third annual picnic of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, takes place at Jones' Wood, next Saturday afternoon and evening. Extensive preparations have been made, and the affair promises to be one of the pleasantest of the season.

An unknown man, apparently a laborer, was struck yesterday afternoon, at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, by the 5 o'clock Harlem train, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

An altercation occurred last evening at No. 38 Washington-street, during which JOHN AUSTIN, of No. 19 City Hall-place, was stabbed in the head with a fork by his sister-in-law, ANN AUSTIN, and received a severe wound. The assailant has not been arrested.

JAMES OWEN, a laborer, yesterday fell from the scaffolding around the new Union Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, from a height of forty feet, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening a final meeting of the delegation elected to the New-York State Colored Labor Convention, to be held at Saratoga, in Hawthorne's Hall, on the 24th inst., was held at the Freedmen's Saving Bank, Nos. 1 and 3 Bleecker-street. It was well attended, and was called to order by Mr. STEWART, Chairman. The object of the meeting was to consult upon the best mode of action to be taken at the Convention, and also to prepare for their journey. The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates have been unsuccessful in obtaining any, consequently they will pay their own fare. In addition to the delegates elected, Rev. H. H. GARNETT and Lieut.-Col. J. J. SPELLMAN, of Mississippi, will address the Convention.

THOS. MCFADDEN, of No. 17 Vandewater-street, was attacked last evening by some unknown person, who dealt him a heavy blow on the head with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound. No arrest was made.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral-water "Spa," No. 109 Broadway: 6 A. M., 69°; 8 A. M., 70°; 10 A. M., 80°; noon, 83½°; 2 P. M., 84½°; 4 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 79°; 8 P. M., 75½°; 10 P. M., 74°; 12 P. M., 71½°.

Neither Board of the Common Council obtained a quorum yesterday. The Board of Assistant Aldermen was declared adjourned till Monday next at 2 P. M. The Board of Aldermen will meet today.

Tenders for the supply of iron pipes for the Croton Department were to have been opened yesterday, but owing to the absence of Controller CONNOLLY, the opening was postponed till Thursday noon.

JOHN GAFFNEY was, yesterday, brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, charged by J. B. WASS, Assistant United States Assessor, with manufacturing illicit whisky in Plymouth-street, between Hudson and Little streets, Brooklyn. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge.

The square tower above the New-York Theatre is in course of demolition.

The German vessels on the North River were gaily decorated, yesterday, in honor of Prussian success.

The railroad track in Vesey-street is being relaid. The Sixth and Eighth avenue cars now leave from the head of Barclay-street.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning HATTIE BENNETT, ten years of age, residing at the corner of Grand and Putnam avenues, was thrown from a milk-wagon, on Gold-street, and severely injured.

JEROME BLITZ, a magician by profession, was arrested yesterday for obtaining $150 from EDWARD C. BOERUM, of Hudson-place, under false pretenses. The accused was held for examination by Justice BUCKLEY.

ARTHUR R. SKINNER was arrested, yesterday, on the charge of having appropriated to his own use $125, which he drew on a check belonging to Mrs. SARAH SNOW, of the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. The accused was arrested about a week since on a charge of false representations, preferred by VEGA & Co., of New-York, but he was discharged, as they withdrew the charge. He will be arraigned before Justice BUCKLEY today.

SAMUEL H. CLAPP, charged by THOMAS LAURENCE with having, in 1866, received $12,000 worth of stolen bonds, for which he was, in New-York, committed to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of $12,000 bail, yesterday, through his lawyer, moved, before Judge TAPPAN, to have the bail reduced to $2,000. The Court reserved its decision.

The Commissioners of Highways for the town of New-Lotts applied yesterday in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Rockaway Beach Railroad Company from running their line from the corner of Fulton and Van Sinder avenues to the Howard House. The Court reserved its decision.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the drug-store of Mr. MORRISON, at the corner of Douglass and Hoyt streets.

One of the horses of the Cross Town Railroad line, at noon, yesterday, while in harness, fell into a sewer at the corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets, and broke its neck.

LONG ISLAND.

Sunday morning, two men of Long Island City were rowing upon the East River, opposite the Flushing Railroad depot. Perceiving a floating object opposite, they pulled for it, and discovered a man who claimed to have been carried into the middle of the river from the New-York side while swimming. They took him to Hunter's Point, intending to lend him clothes to cross the ferry, but he acted strangely and gave a number of different places where his clothes could be found. They became suspicious and went for an officer. On their return the bird had flown, and it was subsequently found that the man was an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island.

Yesterday a large number of the yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Club were anchored in Greenport Harbor. A number of yachting men, including Ex-Commodore LYMAN, of Brooklyn, came over the Long Island Railroad last night.

A young lad named JOHN YOUNG, the son of JOHN A. YOUNG, of Flushing, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing. He, with a number of his young companions, were swimming in a pond near the village, when he was taken with cramps and sank before aid could arrive.

Yesterday morning the barn of Mr. G. GROSSHMORE, of College Point, was entered by thieves, and a valuable set of gold-mounted harness with the letter G engraved on them stolen. A young man, nineteen years of age, who has since disappeared, is suspected of the robbery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The National Grand Lodge of the Order of Red Men will convene in Apollo Hall, Newark, today. In honor of the representatives of the Order from abroad, the Newark members gave a picnic at Baire's Park, yesterday afternoon. The procession, under command of JOHN OTTO, Grand Marshal, paraded the streets in costume, carrying their flags and banners. Among the dignitaries to be present today are Mr. LINDORFER, of Philadelphia, Grand Chief of the tribe and officers of the national grand tribe of the State. The session which will convene today will continue most of the week.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a three-story frame building, in Thomas-street, Newark, near the New-Jersey Railroad, and before it could be extinguished, damage to the amount of about $1,500 had been done.

Last week the Common Council of Jersey City resolved to change the city accounts from the Second to the First National Bank. After the resolution the Second National Bank refused to cash city warrants, and considerable difficulty was experienced by holders in having them cashed. It now seems that the bank had paid out on the city account $600,000 while it had only received $416,000, the balance, $182,000, having been advanced on city bonds not yet due. Of course, after such a resolution, the bank refused to make any further advances.

Forty-two pieces of silver-ware were found by Mr. THOMAS KANE, near Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, last week. He was walking through a little wood when his foot hit one of the pieces, attracting his attention. They are supposed to be the property of Mr. L. J. LYONS, a neighbor, whose house was recently robbed of silver-ware.

A new church edifice is being erected on the corner of Main and Mulford streets, East Orange, by the congregation of Christ Church. It will be Gothic in style, and its dimensions will be 39x67½ feet. A spire and cross will add to the beauty of its appearance. It is intended to seat 236 adults, and its interior finish will be very handsome.

A young lady, twenty years of age, a daughter of JOHN C. FURNER, of No. 9 Madison-street, Newark, attempted suicide last Saturday night by taking a dose of laudanum. Soon after she had swallowed it, she told a friend what she had done, and restoratives being immediately administered, her life was saved. She gives no reason for her action, and now says she very much regrets it.

The incendiaries have been at work in Passaic. Three fires took place within forty-eight hours, on Friday and Saturday. The house of Mr. HALSMAN was first destroyed. This was followed by the destruction of RYERSON'S stables, and on Sunday morning the carriage-factory of G. D. BOGERT was discovered to be on fire. The occupants of the building, Messrs. FOX & TICHENOR, lost about $3,000.

Mr. L. GARNABRANT, a saloon-keeper in Paterson, was robbed, on Saturday night, of a considerable amount of money and jewelry. While he was attending to the business of the saloon, some one entered the upper part of the house, and opening a chest, took therefrom $217 in money, bank-books representing $3,000, and considerable jewelry. A stranger who was seen about during the evening, is suspected of having committed the robbery.

At Elizabeth, a few days since, an officer, in attempting to arrest a man, became engaged in a struggle, during which he in some way lost, or was robbed of, $450. The Police have been watching certain suspected parties, and on Saturday night a man by the name of JOHN BRITTIN was arrested with $60 of the money upon his person. He confessed that a woman named LORD, with whom he was living, had found the money and had divided it with him. Upon a search being made, $340 of the missing money was recovered. The pocket-book containing the money had been burned, and the money hidden in an out-house.

RICHARD S. HAINES, an old and influential citizen of Elizabeth, died on Sunday morning. He was at one time President of the American Bible Society; he had also for a long time been a director of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and for twenty-five years had taken a leading part in almost every local public enterprise.

JOHN BARTLETT, the engineer, and a man by the name of THOMSON, a fireman, on board the tug-boat *U. S. Grant*, had a fight, on Sunday afternoon, while the tug-boat was lying at Elizabethport. Both of the men were severely beaten, and THOMSON, who was knocked overboard during the fight, came very near being drowned.

On Sunday afternoon, two of the hands on board the ferry-boat *New-Brunswick*, running to Desbrosses-street, were severely beaten by a party of Irishmen. The trouble originated in a discussion upon the European war. The boatmen were pretty roughly treated by the Irishmen, who outnumbered them two to one, until one of them, breaking loose, secured a hammer, which he used with such vigor as to cause the supporters of France to come to terms. The entire party were arrested on the arrival of the boat in New-York.

Yesterday, the members of the Jersey City Turnvereins held their annual "Sommernachtfest" at Mount Pleasant Park. During the afternoon, various gymnastic exercises took place, and a number of prizes were competed for.

About 6½ o'clock last night, two shoemakers, named MCGOVERN and FLANNERY, who have a shop on Essex-street, Jersey City, had a quarrel, both evidently being intoxicated, and MCGOVERN was thrust out of doors, when he struck his fist through a pane of glass, severing an artery. The blood spurted in a stream, and had it not been almost instantly stopped, he would have bled to death. No arrests were made.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Rear-Admiral Rodgers writes to the Navy Department, off Sierra Leone, Africa, July 4, that the *Colorado* arrived at that port on the 2d, after a passage of twenty-one days, from Rio de Janeiro; all on board well. He found there H. B. M.'s ship *Irrigation*, guard-ship, and H. B. M.'s ships *Galatea*, *Captain*, the *Duke of Edinburgh*, the *Glio* and the *Rattlesnake*. The *Alaska* is at Cape Town, where she arrived on the 20th of June. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on the 6th of July for Singapore, passing through the Straits of Sunda and Gasper.

The following-named officers have been ordered to report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Ord, President of the Retiring Board convened at San Francisco, and to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Lieut.-Col. Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Capt. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, First Cavalry; Thomas Grey, Second Artillery, and Wm. B. Smedberg, unassigned; Lieuts. Wm. Crosby, Thos. H. Hay and Geo. D. Hill, unassigned.

The following will report by letter to Col. Thomas H. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will also hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Lieut.-Cols. Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Edward W. Hinks, Twenty-Fifth Infantry; Geo. A. Woodward, Fourteenth Infantry; Majors Benj. F. Runkle, unassigned, and Samuel H. Starr, Sixth Cavalry; Capts. Wm. H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth Infantry; Edwin J. Conway, Fourth Cavalry; Thomas E. Maley, Tenth Cavalry; George H. McLaughlin, Second Infantry; W. R. Penrose, Third Infantry, and the following unassigned Captains: Samuel P. Lee, Wm. P. Lynch, James McCreery, Wm. Nelson and James Thompson; First Lieuts. John A. Bodamer, Tenth Cavalry; Wm. B. Bourne, Jas. E. Byers, John F. Cleghorn, Michael Dolan, Frank P. Garrety, Michael G. Hagarty, James Fayes, Jacob W. Keller, John Kelliher, Horace Neide, Daniel M. Page, Frank B. Rice, Geo. B. Spalding, unassigned; John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry; Isaac N. Walter, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Geo. W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry; Eben Crosley and Jas. H. Rice, Seventeenth Infantry; Gilbert S. Jennings, First Infantry; Thos. W. Lord, Jonathan A. Setckley, Twentieth Infantry; Wm. P. Atwell, John L. Graham, Wm. F. Hogarty, Chas. W. Keyes, Henry W. Kuhn and Michael Mangan, unassigned.

The following will report by letter for the same purpose, to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New-York: Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Kidder, unassigned; Majors Martin D. Hardin, First Infantry; John V. Dubois and Wm. B. Lane, Third Cavalry; Geo. A. Williams, Twentieth Infantry; Edward McK. Hudson and Hugh B. Fleming, unassigned; Capt. Albert Barnitz, Seventh Cavalry, and the following unassigned Captains: James A. Bates, Seth Bonney, Henry J. Brownson, Geo. B. Carse, Robt. Catlin, Louis E. Crane, Capt. Emerson H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry, and the following Captains unassigned: John Elliott, Hezekiah Gardner, Joseph W. Gilroy, Geo. W. Gill, James F. Grimes, Robt. L. Kilpatrick, James W. Long, Andrew J. McNulty, Wm. H. Merrill, Thomas A. Norton, Charles W. Pyne, Wright Rives, George G. White, Samuel O. Williams; First Lieuts. [illegible] Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Albert O. Vincent, Second Artillery, and the following unassigned First Lieutenants: [illegible] Bowen, Chas. A. Curtis, Wm. J. Dawes, Daniel J. Downing, Edwin C. Gaskill, John R. Haynes, Edward G. Kenner, [illegible] Merritt, Alonzo Mills, Robert C. Perry, Edmund Rice, Benjamin H. Rogers, Wm. Stone, Richard W. Tyler, Frederick K. G. von Schirach, John C. White, Leonard J. Whiting, Henry B. Williams, Second Lieuts. Andrew G. Bayne, Sixth United States Infantry; Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third Infantry; Gustave Magnitzky, Fourteenth Infantry; Frank A. Page, Tenth Infantry; John F. Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, and the following unassigned: Second Lieuts. Frank Madden, Benjamin R. Pratt, Douglas C. Risley, Samuel Walker; unassigned, Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Minor, Capt. Richard C. Lay, unassigned, is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The market for American securities opened firmer and higher, and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	86⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87⅝	87	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central Railroad shares	111	111½	111
Erie Railway shares	17½	17⅝	17⅝
Atlantic and Great Western	26	26	26

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—COTTON—The market opened and closed buoyant. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Uplands	8¼d.	8¼d.@8⅜d.	8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	8⅝d.	8½d.@8⅝d.	8⅝d.
Total sales of the day			15,000

Total sales for export and speculation ... [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ♥ quarter for European No. 2 Mixed; Peas, 39s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d.; Bacon, 56s. for Cumberland cut, an advance of 1s.; 67s. for Short Rib Middles; Pork, 112s. 6d. ♥ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ♥ cwt.; Turpentine, 29s.

LONDON, Aug. 22—4½ P. M.—LINSEED OIL dull at £31 10s.

HAVRE, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Demand increasing; Orleans is quoted at 99f.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the close yesterday: SUGAR was slow of sale, but prices were unaltered; holders demand an advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds., including 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 380,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds.; No. 12 Dutch Standard firm at 10½ reals. Clayed MOLASSES flat at 4½@4¾ reals. Fair to good Refining Muscovado SUGAR dull at 7⅞@8 reals. FREIGHTS dull; per box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $1.25; per hhd. of Sugar to do., $6@$6¼; per hhd. of Molasses to do., $4@$4¼; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d. BACON steady. BUTTER steady. COAL OIL, 4¾ reals. FLOUR firm at $10@$11. HAMS in demand. LARD firm at 21½c. in kegs and 22½c. in tins. LUMBER in demand for both White and Pitch Pine. POTATOES in demand at $3 50@$3 75. TALLOW firm at 13c. BOX SHOOKS dull at 7@8 reals. HOOPS, $60@$65.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Exchange firm at 1-10 off buying, par selling. WHEAT advancing; sales, at 95c.@96c. regular No. 2 cash; 98½c. seller September; during the afternoon irregular and dull at 96c.@96¼c. for No. 2, seller September. CORN declining, and weak at 67½c.@68¼c., seller September; during the afternoon steady at 68c., seller September, for No. 2. OATS advancing and more active at 37c.@37¼c. cash; 37¼@37½c., seller September, for No. 2. RYE in better request at 70½c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 00@$1 02 for No. 2. HIGHWINES quiet at 80c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10 for fair to choice. CATTLE fairly active at $3 12½@$6 25 for common to choice smooth steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 165,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady at 8½c. on Oats, 9c. on Wheat, to Buffalo per sail.

OSWEGO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull, and prices have declined 50c. on Double Extra and 25c. on other grades; sales 1,100 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 at 86c. OATS held at 56c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ♥ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $31@$32, ♥ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., Oats 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 00, ♥ ton. Lake IMPORTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Rye, 300,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—58,400 bushels Wheat, 2,562,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 15; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20; Choice, $1 30@$1 32. CORN dull; Mixed, 85c.@86c.; choice Yellow, 85c.@87c.; White, 78c.@79c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1. RYE steady at 68c.@70c. HIGHWINES, 84c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE active at $6@$6 for good to prime; $6 50@$7 50 for choice. Live HOGS steady at $9 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Oats, 150,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal: Wheat, 89,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels. By railroad—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,00 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat; 9½c. on Corn; 6½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT—Spring, lower; market dull; sales 15,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 08. CORN dull and heavy; held about 80c.; car lots, 81c. OATS dull; sales 16,000 bushels; Western, per sample, at 44c. RYE and BARLEY dull and inactive. SEED—Timothy quiet and steady. PORK dull at $30. LARD 18¼c.@18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19½c.; do. Gulf, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR continues inactive; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $5 75@$6; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; Fancy do., $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull; New Western Red, $1 38@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, $1 25. RYE sells at 95c.@98c. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 02; Yellow Western, 97c.; Mixed do., 93c.@95c. OATS dull; New, 48c.@50c. COFFEE held firmly. SUGAR steady; Fair and good Refining, 9½c.@9¾c. MOLASSES very dull. PETROLEUM continues excited; prices feverish and irregular; Crude, 15c.@15½c.; Refined, 25½c. WHISKY steady; Western Iron, 95c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull; Family, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT dull at $1 12@$1 15 offering; highest asked. CORN dull and nominal; offered at 75c.@78c., with no buyers. OATS unchanged. BARLEY scarce and in demand at $1 10@$1 25. WHISKY dull; difficult to give quotations; sales of wood-bound at 91½c. Mess PORK dull; $29 50 asked; $29 offered. Bulk MEATS firm at 12c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides; sales 60,000 lbs. Sides at 15c. BACON steady with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 17c. for Clear Rib; 17½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 24c.@24½c. LARD held at 15¼c.; small sales. EXCHANGE firm at 1-10c. off buying.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—BAGGING firm at 29½c.@30c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT unchanged. OATS, 67c. PROVISIONS heavy. LARD 18½c. Bulk-MEATS—16¼c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY—Raw, 88c.@89c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18¼c. CORN, 88c.@90c. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—14½c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for Clear Rib sides; 18½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 24½c.@25c. TOBACCO—Sales, 77 hhds. at $4 75@$6 50 for Trash; $5 75@$8 50 for common to good Lugs; $7@$10 for low to medium Leaf.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN dull and lower; Mixed, 90c.; White, 95c. OATS—St. Louis, 52c.@55c.; Galena, 58c. BRAN dull at 95c. HAY firm at $25 50. PORK dull at $31 25. BACON—Jobbing sales at 15½c. for Shoulders, 18¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19½c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 25c.@26c. LARD scarce; Tierce, 17¼c.@17½c.; Keg, 18½c. SUGAR quiet; Prime, 12c. MOLASSES—City Refinery rebolled, 60c.@75c. WHISKY dull at 93½c.@$1 02½. COFFEE scarce; held at 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123¼; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 115¾.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—COTTON firm; stock scarce; Middling nominally 19½c. FLOUR fairly active but very weak, and market favors buyers. WHEAT steady; sales of Maryland Amber at $1 50@$1 60; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 45; inferior to fair, $1 10@$1 30; White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN—White, 90c.@$1 00; Yellow, 90c.@95c.; OATS, 45c.@47c. RYE, 70c.@80c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 50@$30 75. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15½c.@15¾c. HAMS, 25¼c.@26c. LARD dull at 17¼c.@18c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady; No. 1, 76c.; No. 2, 74c. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels. GRAIN in store Aug. 20—Wheat, 362,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels; Oats, 220,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—WHEAT dull and neglected. RYE dull and lower; sales of bag lots of State at $1. CORN dull and lower; sales 1,600 bushels Western Mixed in store at 88c. MALT steady, with sales of 4,000 bushels city made from Canada West at $1 10, and 7,000 bushels do. on private terms. OATS dull and lower; sales one car State at 60c., and bag lots new State at 56c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 08¼ for No. 1; $1 for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 39¼c. CORN steady at 80c. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—COTTON firm at 19c.; receipts, 121 bales; exports, 414 bales. FLOUR scarce at $5 10@$6 25. CORN fair at 88c.@90c. OATS active at 58c. PORK, $32. LARD unchanged. BACON steady; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22.—WHEAT—Nothing done. CORN nominally unchanged. OATS declining; sales at 38c. PETROLEUM active; Crude, $4 10; Refined, $3 25.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—WHEAT dull; extra, $1 40@$1 50; No. 1, $1 20@$1 22; Regular, $1 22; Amber, $1 25. OATS firmer at 45c for State. BARLEY, $2 ♥ cental.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 35½c.; Crude unchanged. RESIN—Strained firm at $1 50; other grades quiet. TAR firm at $2. COTTON quiet at 18½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—COTTON very firm, holders asking higher rates; Middlings, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; sales, 450 bales; net receipts, 217 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,216 bales to New-York; stock, 20,718 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—COTTON—Nothing doing; Middlings, 17¾c. asked; sale, 1 bale; net receipts, 166 bales; exports, coastwise, 706 bales; stock, 1,039 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON steady; Upland, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 161 bales; exports coastwise, 1,066 bales; stock, 1,128 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 22.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; stock, 5,525 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—COTTON firmer and advancing, with light sales; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 24 bales; Middling, 17¾c.

MOBILE, Aug. 22.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 77 bales; stock, 9,480 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—STOCKS dull; Pennsylvania State, Third Issue, 111; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 49 15-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58⅛; Gold 116¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	67
Halifax	N.	Raining	64
Portland	N. E.		68
Boston	N. E.	Clear	76
New-York	N.	Clear	73
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	72
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	72
Washington	N. W.	Hazy	82
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	80
Richmond		Clear	78
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	80
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	80
Augusta		Cloudy	80
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	70
Buffalo		Clear	70
Pittsburg		Clear	76
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	72
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	70
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	85
Key West	N. W.	Clear	85
Havana	Calm.	Clear	88

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Aug. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Guiding Star	Aug. 23	New-York	Havre
Nevada	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	Aug. 27	New-York	London

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

South America	Aug. 23	New-York	St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro
Morro Castle	Aug. 25	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Bermuda, W. I., per steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, at 11 A. M. For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, per steam-ship *South America*, at 1 P. M. For France via Havre, per steam-ship *Guiding Star*, at 12 M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam-ship *Nevada*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, at Pier No. 46 North River, 1 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam-ship *Samaria*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, at Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, per steam-ship *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam-ship *City of Washington*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, at Pier No. 45 North River, at 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 22.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—A. Vacom, W. B. Galbraith, Mr. Pecantal, T. P. I. Goddard and lady, Miss Fearing, Mrs. Walker and child, Geo. Peabody Russell and lady, G. A. Morrison and lady, B. Jacobson, M. Bock, Archbishop Connelly, Dr. Macaulay, Mr. Keith and lady, W. McKenzie and lady, two Misses Townsend, Mrs. and Miss Harbier, W. C. Wilstack and lady, Miss Wilstack, Mrs. H. Coe, C. Bowles and secretary, I. Napier, L. Moulson, W. L. Fett, D. Robertson, E. Edwards, W. McClymont, Max Strakosch, C. Cory and lady, E. Phillips, C. E. Smith, H. Haviland, T. Smieton, W. P. Townsend and lady, H. Harben, H. A. Harben, M. Smith, lady, infant, son and daughter, J. M. Loomis and lady, Mme. Franck, Mrs. Phyfe, W. Brown, G. D. Scull, Miss Book, B. Brown, Mrs. Canfield and servant, E. Canfield, W. H. Welding, Theo. Haviland, Miss Haviland, Mrs. Miller, A. Young, E. Gellatly and lady, Miss Gellatly, T. Ingham and lady, A. Vail and lady, Mr. Eddy, C. Baker, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Baker, I. N. Harris and lady, H. Creighton, H. B. Williams, H. S. Hoyt, lady and servant, Miss Duer, Master Duer, R. L. Kennedy, lady and 2 servants, Mrs. Van West, W. C. Biddle and lady, Miss Biddle, J. F. Smiley, S. B. Howes, E. A. Prentice, H. Heberlein, C. H. I. Ahrens, Mr. Mathiay and lady, C. Greig, C. Kellogg, Mrs. Talmage, A. J. Bramonio, J. J. Wall, Mr. Jowitt, Mr. I. J. Gurney, Gen. Page and lady, Miss C. I. Gross, Miss E. Thomas, W. P. Talboys, E. H. Green, F. Kroeber, Miss J. B. Kelly, D. James, Rev. D. R. Dodge, W. N. Whelan and lady, Mr. and Miss Byrne, E. Van Rensselaer, B. B. Atterbury and son, Miss Atterbury, Mrs. Furbishe, daughter and servant, E. L. Cumming, J. H. Woods, S. Tuckerman, P. Tuckerman, R. B. Greene, A. Serrano and servant, Mrs. Hyde and daughter, Col. J. A. Page, lady and servant, S. C. Carll and lady, 2 Misses Carll, J. Bowker and lady, F. C. Lotener, J. T. Bailey, C. Rose, J. Mitchell, Mr. Metz and lady, A. Dicey, J. Bryce, Mrs. G. Day, Dr. W. Bell, E. Peck, Mr. and Miss E. Bock, Mrs. Hopkins and son, D. Collamore, Bishop Simpson, C. Leobolitti and lady, B. F. Amsden, Bishop Loughlin, J. Wills, J. Houghton, J. Hopper and lady, Mrs. W. Scharfenberg, 2 children and nurse, Miss Scharfenberg, Dr. Seymour and lady, A. Miller, Jr., W. F. Williams, J. G. Bainbridge, Mrs. Emmets, F. G. Bosworth and lady, P. B. Sweeny, F. Castle and lady, M. Sayre and lady, Rev. F. Lowneryon, S. H. Jones, F. L. Hoff, T. E. Smith and servant, S. Smith, E. Baker, J. Clark-Lancaster, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. Marshall, Bishop Bayley, Bishop McQuaid, W. Kidder, A. B. Lovejoy, P. Alexander, A. DuBois, A. Meyer, E. R. Troup, F. S. Foster, son and daughter, J. D. Russell and lady, J. Armstrong and lady, Miss Armstrong, Miss Russell, Rev. C. S. Dunning, H. Kohnstamm, Hon. D. Campbell, Miss Botworth, Miss Pardick, T. W. Carter and lady, Miss MacFayden, L. S. Barnes, D. Duncan, lady and 2 servants, A. Duncan, Rev. T. W. Cattell, Mr. Vandewater, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Dunning, Rev. T. J. Baily, Miss Byrne.

AUG. 22.—*In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre and Brest.*—Archbishop McCloskey, secretary and family and servants, Mr. Rowe, Lewis Morris, Misses Mulley and Mariscolia, C. Rodgers, W. H. Bernard, A. Gould, Dr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Schlotter, Mr. Howland, family and servant, Calvin Forster, G. Townsend, T. Lee, Mr. and Miss Schlitzer, Mr. and Miss Gaff, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Zborowski, family and servant, Mr. Vanderpoel and wife, Jamison Bros., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Sarah Peter, Mr. Butler and servant, Mr. Radford, Mr. Astie, Mr. Heller and wife, Mr. Rodgers and family, Snow H. Krause, Wm. Wurtel, W. Cox, Ch. Kuhn, C. Bloss, Mr. and Mrs. Koster, Dr. Blake, family and servant, Mr. Schopp and wife, Mr. Reynolds, family and servant, James Derier, O. Charnay, A. Plummer, Mr. Marcy, J. and Mr. Stiner and sister, Mrs. and Miss Masson, J. Eckstein, Mr. Cottier and wife, Mrs. and Miss Burbridge, Mr. Cavaroc, family and servant, G. Mason, S. Bishop, of Rio, Mr. Bamberger, Mr. Parmly, Mr. Woorhies and family, Mr. Leberbier and family, Mrs. J. B. Taylor and servant, A. Garough, Max Marestock, Carl de Rosa, Mr. Rochette and wife, Mr. Oliver, Miss Lauri Jones, Mr. Davis, A. Chouteau, Julie Vion, Mr. Aldiger and family, Mrs. Carr and son, Mr. Merlin, Vincent Vigoroux, Mr. Pakous, Mr. Mason and son, Mr. Waikemann and daughter, Mr. Silberstein, Mr. Macarthy, family and servant, Mr. Covise, O. Connell, O. Meyer, M. Boyer, Mr. Morellet, Mr. Lalier, J. C. Muller, Mr. Jaiter, Mr. Doy, J. Ehrlech, Mr. Saracin and family, A. Kitsinger, Mr. Cottier, Mr. Giraudat, A. Mayer, Mad. De Lassons, E. Mouton, Louis Spring, W. Rice, T. Lutz, Mr. Bourguard, Geloise Logon, Mr. Prevost, L. Rice, Louise Cayer, Anais Manne, F. Ligasts, Y. Soubirac, Jean Louskneau, P. Casanbiets, Mr. Sarrayon, Mr. Yorand and wife, Mr. Girard, Mr. Berly, Mr. De Messner, Mr. Desporte and wife, Pierre Frey, M. Vrask, Mme. and Miss Gravier, Phailer Fara, Mr. Dalos, Mr. and Mrs. Cournier, M. M. Fourton, Mr. Emskein, Mr. Kaer, Mr. Bagot, Mr. Wolf and family, Mr. Dabowell and wife, Mrs. Adite Veyment, Mr. Leowenz, G. Traylor and wife, Mr. Daigneville, Miss Schwartz, Mr. Gosbert, wife and child, Mme. Kortner, Miss Rivoal, Asch Curel and son, Amalie Block, Marie Lonard and son, Antonio Pohotti, Alex. Wettry, C. F. Frey, Caroline Schmet, Mr. Margarin and family, G. A. Ehler, Christian Ritter, Mr. Isaac and 4 children, Mr. Schwartz, Henry Chevalier, Ch. Brede, Mr. Bagle, Miss Reboe, Mr. Schwartz, Mme. Klein, Mr. Sopmann and family, Mr. Faucher and family, Mr. Gemichaelon, Mr. Wacher, Mr. Abeas, Mme. Rock, Mr. Beaurston, Mr. Petat, Mr. Lilienthal, A. Ash.

In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.—Mrs. A. P. Crane and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pickersgill, Mr. F. E. and R. Tappcott, R. G. Cooper, G. E. St. John, Mr. Halleck, Mr. and Mrs. Neale, 2 daughters and servant, Charles Thompson, E. M. Blatchford, Mrs. Hall and five children, Mrs. Hoffman, Louis Lange, Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Hamford, 4 children and servant, J. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Jacob Klein, Julius Berg, C. Hansen, Miss E. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Smalley, Alex. Rimwell, E. M. Bye, Mrs. F. Schwenn and 4 children, Miss A. Hunt, Mr. Bowen, Dr. Bull, Mr. Stearns, Miss Stanley, J. B. L. Dortic, B. K. Morton, Dr. Goldmark and son, Miss Whaley, Miss A. M. Crane, W. J. Patterson.

AUG. 22.—*In steam-ship Paraguay, from London.*—Harrison Remington, Mary A. Turniper, Agnes Sanders, W. Winstanley, James White and wife, M. Turniper, Mary Adams, Amelia Bell, W. A. Wood, F. Whybrow, Wm. Leffin and wife, John W. Stanford, Richard M. Munn, Mary T. Mill, Rebecca Hayman and 4 children, Annie O'Brien and child, Wm. S. Gould, wife and 2 children, A. Belches, Capt. T. M. Canton and wife, Thos. Murphy, wife and child, Richard Perry, Nelson Reid, Chas. L. French, Mary A. Tarvie and 3 children, James Willis, Conrad Lillibrook, S. Frank, Francis James, Walter Osborn.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—S. J. Hatcher, Thomas C. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Tilman, Miss S. A. Tilman, Col. T. Y. Simons and wife, James E. Dill, Mrs. E. Williams, R. Thomlinson, F. H. Heuston, Mrs. S. Alexander, J. Alexander, G. Gross, W. Mackie, A. J. Crews, A. Palmer, A. R. Lewith, T. W. Coakrey, Henry Daly, Mrs. D. S. Hart, Mrs. M. E. Hasen, F. Lynch, S. Duryea, E. T. Brown, Mrs. T. Hein and 3 children, A. Schmidt, J. W. Smith, T. T. Windsor, Chas. Foster, W. Richardson, Mrs. Bradley and child, Miss E. Durban, Miles Drake, G. W. Almar and wife, Rev. James P. Boyce, Isaac Harris, Col. T. B. Clarkson, H. L. A. Baik, J. B. Dodd, Wm. Munson, James Caldwell, Henry Griffith, John Ball, Felix Warley, J. C. Baker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5 17 | Sun sets....6 47 | Moon rises...1 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4 58 | Gov. Island.5 47 | Hell Gate....7 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Antarctic, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Britannia, (Br.,) Webb, London, R. S. Mercer's Sons.

Barks Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, Mobile, T. D. Hurlbut & Son; Socrates, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Arch, (Br.,) Morris, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Candak, (Dutch,) Tyrnen, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Alice, Peterson, Port au Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Kabbana, Currille, Barcelona, Miller & Houghton; Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Huntsport, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Catharine John, (Br.,) Doge, Halifax, N. S., Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Aug. 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and 256 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 15, lat. 49 21, lon. 39 21, passed ship Harvest Queen, bound west; Liverpool, same time, passed bark [illegible], (Br.,) bound W.; 19th, lat. 42 25, lon. 49 50, passed ship Athenais, (Br.,) from Antwerp, for Philadelphia; same time passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 42 24, lon. 51 22, exchanged colors with steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool for New-York; 21st, lat. 41 13, lon. 63 [illegible], passed ship Trimountain, Williams, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 360 passengers to Chas. G. Franckyln. Aug. 20, lat. 44 56, lon. 55 22, passed steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 44 04, lon. 58 05, passed ship Baltic, (Nor.,) from Havre for New-York.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Aug. 11, via Brest 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Aug. 16, no lat., &c., passed ship Southern Rights, from Newcastle for New-York.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston, Aug. 12, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. No date, lat. 31, lon. 79 50, saw bark Harvest Moon, from Havana, for New-York.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, 54 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong northerly winds from Hatteras.

Steam-ship Louise Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig James H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Little Placé Bay 15 ds., with 345 tons coal to Geo. H. Brown—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Bianca, of (Liverpool, N. S.,) Morse, Guanica, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Bennett & Co.—vessel to Phillips & Collins. Left no vessels. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) McAlmon, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Elmira, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Adams, Seville 42 ds., with cork-wood and lead to order—vessel to R. F. Small & Co.

Brig Proteus, Church, Newburg, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Rapidan, Hodgins, Norfolk, with melons to Bobt. Parker.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Clarke, Jacksonville, 8 ds., with lumber for Hartford.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, Dunton, Gardiner, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to C. H. Matthews, vessel to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dioeway, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Walter, Brewster, Richmond, 4 ds., with railroad ties for Athens.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (of Passboro, N. S.,) Ferguson, Cow Bay, 15 ds., with 245 tons coal to C. B. Swain; vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Kathleen, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wyman, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, (of Machiasport,) Cole, Shulee 14 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Edwin, (of Bridgeport,) Dayton, St. Pierre Martinique 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Globe, Eaton, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Roger Parmalee, Jennings, Albany, for Greenport.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, Clinton Point, for Providence.

Schr. J. A. Crosford, Thrasher, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, Terry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mercer, Wesson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Young, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. Borland, Voorhies, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Red Beach, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Tahmiroo, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Kelly, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. New-Zealand, Jones, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Rich, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Margaret, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josie, Chase, Addison, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anne Safford, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Marshan, Brightman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. F. Heaton, Watson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Hoyt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Lewis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Jos. F. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to S. Miller.

Schr. Carroll, White, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Gardiner, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. Pennie Kenmon, Brooks, Plymouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. M. French, Lovell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. North Star, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. H. Baylis, Baylis, Kennebeck River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Hopkins, Kennebeck River, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Chatham, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Conant, Haskill, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with spiling to Snow and Richardson.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Curtis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Roberts, Mahone, for Boston.

Schr. Ohio Jones, Kingston, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Wilson, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Leighton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Smith, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. Austin, Bates, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. James English, Parker, Rondout for Newport.

Schr. H. Hall, Murphy, Eddyville, for Boston.

Schr. Alice Allis, Tice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. Dubois, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. St. John, Cox, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hess, Kyler, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. L. S. Watson, Wells, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rosina, Cummings, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buel, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Brown, Sandwich.

Sch. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Lizzie S. Taylor, Hartford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Unison, Cross, Fall River.

Schr. M. P. King, Rockwell, Hartford.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Norwich, for Eastport.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charter, White, Providence, for Eastport.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. [illegible], Crowell, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W. clear.

Below.

Ship Transcendant, Williams, Liverpool July 2, with mdse to Chas. Carow. Received a pilot Aug. 21, from pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, in lat. 41 12, lon. 68 10.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia. Off the port, schr. W. E. Spring, bark Kathleen, Liverpool.

Sld. schrs. Florence Bailey, Shelters Island, M. Kinney, Darien.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—The pilot-boat Pilot reports:

Passed in for Baltimore brig John R. Hooker, from Demerara.

Passed out ships Annapolis and Uncle Joe, for Liverpool; barks Delaware, for Demerara; Lapwing and May Queen, for Rio; Ellora, for Liverpool; American Lloyds, for Montevideo; brigs Architect, West and Charles Albert, for Nova Scotia; Geo. Burnham, for Portland; Chattanooga, for St. Johns; bark Constantine, for Bristol.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

Aug. 22—Sld. steam-ship Corbes, for New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 22.—The schr. John Farnum, from Baltimore, for Boston, put in here today, leaking. She will have to discharge her cargo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 22.—Cld. schr. Violin, for Boston, N. P.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour yesterday, reports Aug. 16, at 1:20 P. M., lat. 49 32, lon. 42 55, passed bark Myrtle bound W.; 17th, at 7:40 A. M., lat. 48 14, lon. 47 41, passed an iceberg; 19th, lat. 43 21, lon. 58, passed ship Anna Camp, of Bath, bound W.; same date, lat. 43 11, lon. 59 50, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 43 30, lon. 60 20, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same date, lat. 45 30, lon. 60 30, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

The steam-ship Paraguay, (Br.,) Williams, from London, arrived at an early hour yesterday, reports, Aug. 11, lat. 48 12, lon. 30 18, spoke schr. Alice Wood, bound W.; 19, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 40, spoke ship Lona, bound W.; 19, lat. 41 20, lon. 63 40, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. The Paraguay had one birth on the passage, and brings 135 passengers.

Spoken.

Aug. 14, lat. 40 34, lon. 68 30, bark Joseph, (N. G.,) Fredericks, from London, for Philadelphia.

Aug. 17, lat. 40 40, lon. 68, ship Jamestown, Call, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Aug. 18, lat. 41, lon. 67 20, bark Leonidas, Gates, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Aug. 18, lat. 41 10, lon. 67, bark Frank Lovitt, (Br.,) Smith, from Liverpool for Providence. All by pilot-boat Hope, No.

Aug. 18, lat. 41 20, lon. 67 27, passed ship Forest Eagle, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The steamer Minnesota, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The steamer Etna, from New-York, arrived today and sailed for Liverpool.

$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED, LEAVING ABOUT

$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of the PRINCIPAL and a liberal rate of interest.

ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD IS COMPLETED,

and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

Corporations, Capitalists, and Investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 233 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE. OVER 125 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 180,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 90, and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,

NO. 7 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR THE RUSSIAN BRACE be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.

PIANIST'S ACADEMY, NO. 116 EAST 23D-ST. Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director, No. 116 East 23d-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.